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166 Die as Airliner Crashes In Central Mexico Mountains

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — A Mexicana Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 166 passengers and crew crashed Monday into a mountain in central Mexico. A government official said all aboard were killed.

The jetliner crashed near the town of San Miguel del Alto, 80 miles (130 kilometers) northwest of Mexico City, minutes after lifting off from Benito Juarez International Airport en route to the Pacific resort of Puerto Vallarta and then to Mazatlán and Los Angeles.

Gabriel del Rio, a Communications Ministry adviser, announced at the airport that there were no survivors. He said ministry officials who flew over the site in a helicopter said the plane was still in flames.

A radio reporter in the town of El Oro, near San Miguel del Alto, said that peasants in the area saw the plane explode in a ball of fire before it crashed. There was no confirmation of that report.

The reporter said that the plane split in two when it crashed and that debris was scattered over a half-mile area near San Miguel del Alto, which is in Michoacan state.

Radio communication with the plane was lost 14 minutes after takeoff. An airline official said the pilot reported at 9:04 A.M. local time that the plane was losing altitude. The control tower immediately lost contact with the flight.

A Red Cross rescue team reached the crash site, at an altitude of 9,000 feet (2,750 meters) in the rugged mining country of the Sierra Madre. But the team had no immediate information on casualties, Mexican radio said.

A Mexicana Airline spokesman, Fernando Martinez Cortes, said Flight 940 was carrying 158 passengers and eight crew members.

A list of passengers read over Mexican television contained about 25 non-Hispanic names, but there was no official information on the victims' nationalities.

A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said, "We have no way of knowing at this point" if Americans were on the plane.

She said the embassy was checking the passenger list and added that two U.S. officials from Guadalajara and one from Mexico City had left for the crash site.

In a special office set up by Mexicana in the Mexico City airport, dozens of relatives of passengers begged for information.

"Where did it crash, please?" said one man. "Can we go there? We want to go there any way we can."

A spokesman for Mexicana said it was the airline's first crash in 17 years.

Mexicana is one of the world's 20 largest carriers and flies both domestic and foreign flights.

The crash Monday was the second in Mexico this year. In January, an Aero California flight crashed in Los Mochis, in Sonora state, killing 21 people.

The death toll Monday, if confirmed, would place the crash among the 20 worst in history.

The worst commercial aviation disaster occurred March 27, 1977, when 582 people were killed in a collision of two Boeing 747s at the airport on Tenerife in the Canary Islands. The second-worst civil air disaster was Aug. 12, when a Japan Airlines Boeing 747 crashed into a mountain on a domestic flight, killing 520 people.

The Associated Press

Police took a Hindu into custody during Monday's protest against Sikh violence.

1,300 Are Arrested in Indian Capital As Hindus Protest Attacks by Sikhs

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Police in New Delhi arrested about 1,300 demonstrators, most of them Hindus, Monday on the first day of protests called because of the upsurge of Sikh extremist violence in the Punjab.

At least one officer was wounded during the demonstration on Chandni Chowk, the commercial avenue in front of the Old City's historic Red Fort.

The demonstrators were reportedly released later.

The protest was called by the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, a conservative Hindu nationalist group, over last week's Sikh attacks in Punjab that claimed the lives of dozens of people, most of them Hindus.

Sikh militants are fighting for an independent state in Punjab.

About 1,000 of the demonstrators chanted: "If you want to live in India, be Indian!"

They carried banners and black flags and assembled in front of the red sandstone fortress. They then marched toward the first of three police lines thrown across Chandni Chowk.

Police said they ordered the street blocked because the demonstrators were told to use a different route for a march to the national Parliament but refused to heed the orders.

Hundreds of youths charged the police lines and battled with officers. Most of the youths were believed by officials to belong to the rightist Hindu organization Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh.

The youths threw rocks and bricks and smashed the windows of buses being used by police to take away demonstrators. At least one officer was wounded, hit in the head by a protester swinging an iron rod.

■ **Threat to Harvest**

Sikh extremist violence threatens the arrival in Punjab next week of thousands of Hindu workers to harvest an expected record wheat crop, Reuters reported Monday from Amritsar.

Punjab contributes about 45 percent of the government's wheat and rice stocks.

The Amritsar police chief, S.S. Virk, said armed guards have been ordered to protect trains and buses carrying the farm workers from the north Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

"But the violence will definitely affect their numbers," Mr. Virk said. "We cannot provide protection for all of them in the countryside in Punjab."

An estimate last week by India's Ministry of Agriculture said wheat production was expected to rise to a record 48 million tons in the year ending June this year, compared with 44 million tons in the previous year.

A survey by Amritsar's Khalsa College before the latest attacks said the number of migrant farm workers coming to Punjab for the harvesting had dropped from more than 100,000 three years ago to 50,000 last year, and could drop to about 30,000 this year.

Saudi Arabia Reported to Cut Oil Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia reduced its oil output in March in a move that could help defuse criticism of its oil policy, industry sources told Reuters on Monday.

However, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said the kingdom has no plans to cut production from its OPEC quota, the Middle East Economic Survey, which has close ties to the kingdom, reported Monday. The article did not make it clear when Sheikh Yamani made the statement.

Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are due to gather April 15 to continue a meeting that was adjourned March 24 after failure to reach an accord on output.

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mana Said al-Oteiba, warned over the weekend that prices could fall as low as $5 a barrel if the ministers failed to agree on production cuts.

Without an accord, Mr. Oteiba said, "there is no minimum to which oil prices could fall. They were $30 a barrel in November, we have seen them fall to $10 two days ago and it is not impossible for them to reach $8 or $5."

Prices dropped below $11 a barrel in New York on Monday, the lowest in eight years. Contracts for May delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, were selling for $10.70 a 42-gallon barrel in late morning trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange. The same contract closed Friday at $11.44 a barrel.

According to the industry sources, Saudi production dropped 500,000 barrels a day from February to March to about 3.9 million barrels, well below the kingdom's 4.35-million OPEC quota.

Saudi Arabia is OPEC's largest exporter. Critics, including OPEC hard-liners such as Iran, say Saudi Arabia triggered the price drop by more than doubling production from the 20-year lows of around two million barrels a day reached last summer.

Saudi Arabia's policy is expected

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Ar

Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Shultz Urges End to Public Diplomacy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has warned that "we're not going anywhere" in Soviet-American relations until Moscow and Washington agreed to stop conducting their diplomacy in public. He called on both sides to resume regular, secret contacts.

Mr. Shultz expressed dismay Sunday about the recent pattern of Soviet-American public statements, including the latest exchange Saturday in which Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, proposed a summit meeting in Europe to negotiate a ban on nuclear tests. The proposal was immediately rejected by the White House.

"We will get somewhere in our relationship with the Soviets when we're able to have some discussions that are relatively quiet and direct," he said.

Mr. Shultz made the comment aboard his plane as he returned to Washington from Rome at the end of a 10-day trip to France, Greece, Turkey, and Italy. He said it was "a measure of the kind of lack of progress lately" in relations that "all the action is through press statements of one kind or another."

The secretary said he would use his influence in Washington to try to persuade the Russians as well to agree to "conversations that are directed between the Soviets and ourselves rather than on a public basis."

"I don't say there isn't always a public diplomacy aspect to this relationship," he said, "but there has to be more than that if we are going to get anyplace."

He said the Soviet side "had started" the public exchange, which he found to be unproductive, but acknowledged that the White House also had fallen into the practice.

On Saturday, Mr. Gorbachev said on Soviet television that he was ready to meet President Ronald Reagan in Rome, London, or any other European capital to negotiate a ban on all nuclear tests.

Mr. Reagan, through a press spokesman, quickly rejected the proposal, the latest effort by Moscow to stop nuclear testing. The Reagan administration contends the United States needs to continue testing to maintain the efficiency of its nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Shultz also expressed annoyance with the Soviet leader's call for a summit meeting limited to the test ban issue in a European capital, rather than in the United States.

At last November's summit meeting with Mr. Reagan in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev agreed to come to the United States in 1986 and for Mr. Reagan to go to the Soviet Union in 1987. "Mr. Gorbachev agreed to a meeting, and has been invited to the United States," Mr. Shultz said. He was referring to the formal invitation sent by Washington last December for a meeting in late June.

U.S. officials have been clearly annoyed that the Soviet side has not officially responded to the invitation, but instead has publicly sought to link such a meeting with assurances of progress in some arms control area such as a test ban treaty.

Mr. Gorbachev, by suggesting a European site, even seemed to be reneging on his agreement to come to the United States, an aide to Mr. Shultz said. "They haven't chosen to answer the invitation, and so if he wants a meeting it is certainly possible in the not-too-distant future," Mr. Shultz said, indicating, however, that it had to be in the United States.

The secretary, like most senior diplomats, has never been comfortable with public discussions of negotiating positions. He has contended within the administration

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Reuters

Police used tombstones as shields at an IRA protest Sunday in Londonderry. Increasingly, Protestants also have come to regard the police as an enemy. Story, Page 6.

Protestants, Police Clash After Ulster Detentions

United Press International

BELFAST — At least 20 Protestant paramilitary leaders were arrested in dawn raids Monday in Northern Ireland, and Protestant militants later attacked security forces in the town of Portadown, injuring several police officers.

The British Army airlifted heavily armed troops into Portadown, about 13 miles (21 kilometers) southwest of Belfast, as fighting spread between security forces and Protestants.

Police said 10 policemen and three civilians were injured. One policeman was believed to be in serious condition, apparently blinded when hit in the head with a stick. The extent of the other injuries was not reported by police.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse a crowd of about 300 people who were hurling stones, bricks and bottles.

The violence in Portadown came after a Protestant organization called the Apprentice Boys tried to defy a government ban to parade through the town.

The parade had been banned earlier Monday after Chief Constable John Hermon said he had reports that paramilitary groups and "subversive elements" planned to infiltrate the demonstration with guns and bombs to create trouble.

"Marching in the north of Ireland has always had a very specific purpose," Eamon Hanna, general-secretary of the Catholic-supported Social Democratic and Labor Party, said before the rallies in Portadown. "It's to show who's boss. And in certain areas they show who's boss by marching through your territory."

In Londonderry, 85 miles northwest of Belfast, Protestants took to the streets after thousands of Roman Catholic opponents of British rule turned out Sunday to celebrate the anniversary of the 1916 Easter rebellion. The 1916 uprising marked the start of a five-year guerrilla war that forced Britain to withdraw from 26 of Ireland's 32 counties in 1921.

The 26 counties now comprise the Irish republic. Britain's continuing rule of the remaining six, which make up Northern Ireland, is contested by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The rioting in Portadown took place in Gardaghy Park Estates, a Catholic section. Hundreds of police and army troops were sent to the area to restore order.

Aliens in the Promised Land

Ethiopian Jews Find Isolation, Unemployment in Israel

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Integrating the 15,000 Ethiopian Jews who have been brought to Israel in the last eight years is proving, in the view of those who deal with it, to be as difficult an immigration problem as this nation of immigrants has faced.

The problems arise from a wide cultural gap, a continuing rabbinical challenge to the Ethiopians' Jewishness, unemployment and deep sorrow among Ethiopian Jews over those they left behind in their impoverished country.

Little more than a year ago, a dramatic airlift from Sudan of about 8,000 Ethiopians brought to international attention the fact that close to 15,000 had been spirited to Israel since 1978.

They were met with an extraordinary outpouring of sympathy.

"I don't think any wave of immigrants has received that much love and warmth," said Tamar Eshel, who heads the National Council for Ethiopian Jews in Israel. "It was an almost mystic feeling. It had the ingredients of a fairy tale — to bring here the remote tribes of Africa that had maintained Judaism. It's a messianic thing."

But the excitement has subsided and public attention waned, and the Ethiopians have become one more item on a long list of problems.

Many of the Ethiopian immigrants came to Israel in search of the biblical Jerusalem.

Instead, the Ethiopian Jews — largely illiterate subsistence farmers and rural artisans, set apart from most Israelis by an antique form of Judaism and the color of their skin — are confronted with a modern, industrial, alien nation.

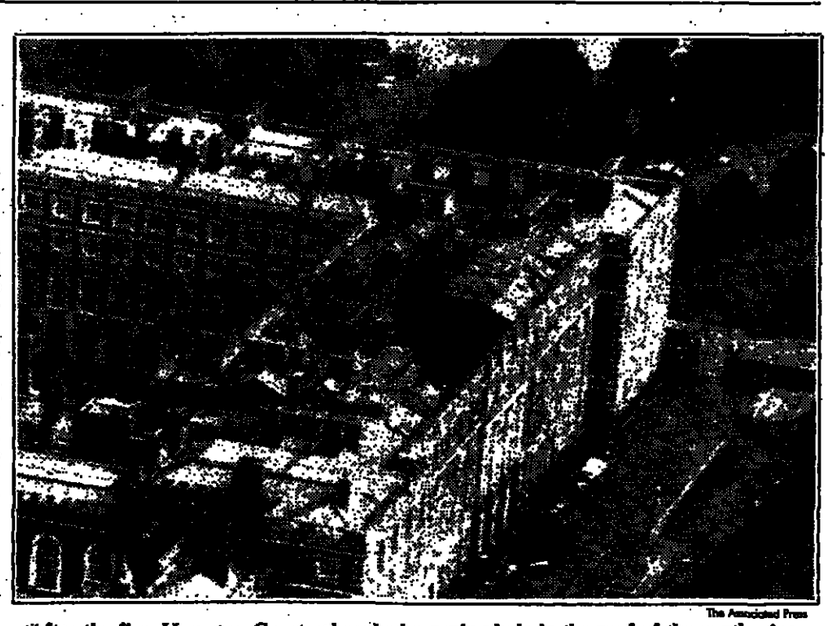
In a playground ringed by apartment houses in one of the new sections of the Negev capital of Beersheba, swarms of children chased each other. They were noisy, and all the noise was Hebrew. Most of the children were black. A few were white. There was neither mixing nor hostility.

"We play with them sometimes, but we don't know them enough to go to their houses or bring them home," said the young daughter of Akiva and Regina Pevsner, immigrants from Buenos Aires who live on the same block.

From a passageway between the houses, Reuven Yosef and Damisi Brahna looked on. Both came from Ethiopia five years ago. Mr. Yosef, 54, speaks little Hebrew, works at a semiskilled job in a textile plant and takes home about 350 shekels ($240) a month.

Mr. Brahna, 26, who carried a

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



The Associated Press

After the fire, Hampton Court palace had a gaping hole in the roof of the south wing.

Fire Damages Hampton Court Palace

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — A fire damaged a wing of Hampton Court, Henry VIII's palace by the Thames and one of Britain's most famous historic buildings, on Monday, killing the widow of a British war hero and causing millions of dollars in damage.

Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Charles, Princess Margaret and government ministers rushed to inspect the damage to the 16th-century palace.

"The fire is a great tragedy," said Richard Tracy, undersecretary of state for the environment, after arriving at Hampton Court, 15 miles (24 kilometers) southwest of London. "This building is one of the jewels of our heritage."

The blaze was centered in the palace's south wing, considered a masterpiece of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. The extent of the damage was still being assessed Monday night.

Firemen and Hampton Court staff members apparently were successful in rescuing most of the paintings and other art treasures threatened by the blaze, which continued out of control for more than four hours. They raced through smoke-filled rooms collecting the artworks.

Buckingham Palace officials said that two floors had been severely damaged, after one roof caved in and tons of debris fell. They said that while many paintings and works of art had been damaged, only a few lesser paintings were destroyed.

The cause of the blaze was not immediately determined, but it was believed to have started on one of the upper floors of the palace's south wing, according to fire officials.

It was in the area of "grace and favor" apartments, granted by the queen to widows and children of distinguished public servants, that firemen found a body.

The police identified the victim as Lady Gale, the 85-year-old widow of General Richard Gale, commander of the Britain's 6th Airborne Division, which led the 1944 Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied France.

Hampton Court, the oldest of the royal palaces, is one of Britain's leading tourist attractions, luring more than 500,000 visitors a year.

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Reuters

The United States is negotiating again with Spain on asylum for Ferdinand Marcos. Page 7.

In Argentina, Democracy Includes a Harsh Lesson in the Reality of Poverty

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — On a recent afternoon, five scruffy children were working as valets at the busy corner of Corrientes and Reconquista, where taxis wait to pick up passengers. Alberto Navarro, 10, and his sister Naomi, 12, said they could each earn the equivalent of $5 a day in tips.

Such work is a common part of urban life in other South American countries. But it is only recently that the streets of Argentina have come to look like those of its Latin American neighbors, with the needy scrambling in the street for charity or work.

The impoverishment of Argentina started long ago, but economists and social workers say the former military rulers managed to hide the country's economic slide by making it a priority to keep the streets clear of young vagabonds.

Nowadays, however, signs of Argentina's economic crisis can be seen all around, and a financially restricted government and a nation unaccustomed to calling itself poor are learning to deal with poverty.

"The military and the upper class wanted to show the world a city that was clean and middle class," said Elizabeth Jelin, a social scientist with the Center for the Study of State and Society. "Now with democracy the poor have returned, and even in some sectors of the upper class there is a growing consciousness and acceptance that this is our reality."

Mrs. Jelin said that for the first time that she could remember, an Argentine government had issued a report on poverty and was trying to educate the country about its real economic status.

The report shows that 7.6 million Argentines, or a quarter of the population, are unable to satisfy their basic needs.

The unemployment rate has risen to 8 percent, from below 4 percent, in two and a half years. As President Raúl Alfonsín's government tries to restructure the economy, the slide will continue, economists say.

To alleviate the shortage of jobs, Argentina recently suspended its traditional open-door immigration policy.

It also has expanded a monthly food program that distributes rations to more than a million families. Instead of using the former military junta's method of putting street beggars into institutions, officials have started a program to counsel children who have abandoned their homes.

Although democracy has brought a more tolerant attitude toward the poor, it has not loosened the purse strings of the wealthy, a fund-raiser said.

"People realize there is poverty because they see the children in the streets, but they don't give more," said Anna Murphy Ibarzabal, who raises money for a shelter and school in Villa Soldati on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

Although Argentines acknowledge that Mr. Alfonsín inherited a bankrupt country more than two years ago, some officials are sensitive about the visible decline in the capital's appearance.

Ramón Nodaro, a member of the president's political organization who grew up as an orphan, estimated that there were 800,000 children who have been abandoned and 30,000 children in Buenos Aires looking for work.

Enrique de Vedia, the secretary of human and family development, argued that such an estimate "in no way" represented reality. Only 7,000 children are in the streets, he said, and of these only 1,500 have left their homes.

The public argument provoked the newspaper Clarín to publish an editorial criticizing those who "are afraid of accepting the existence of the ghost children."

"If there is something bad here," the editorial said, "we must admit it as a first step to eradicating it."

No End in Sight to Sri Lanka Violence

Rebels, Government Harden Positions After Collapse of Talks

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — After nine months of on-and-off talks to end the violence in Sri Lanka, fighting between the government and Tamil guerrillas has reverted to the high level of early last year, and both sides say that a negotiated settlement seems farther away than ever.

Attacks and retaliations by government forces and the insurgents, in which hundreds have died, have risen in recent weeks, and government and Tamil leaders acknowledge that their bargaining positions have hardened.

Spokesmen for both sides said the violence had produced such bitterness that they were unable to make concessions that they might have been willing to make a year or two ago.

The talks and the cease-fire, arranged by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India last June, have broken off, with Indian officials contending that Sri Lanka took advantage of the lull in fighting last year to rebuild its military forces.

An economic decline in the last several months has complicated Sri Lanka's problems, according to Finance Minister Ronald J.G. De Mel.

Mr. De Mel said that Sri Lanka had been badly hurt by the recent collapse of prices for tea and coconuts and a sharp rise in military spending in January that could force a cutback in spending for economic development. Tourism fell by 30 percent in 1984 and another 10 percent last year, he said, and foreign investment is drying up because of the failure of the negotiations this year.

The guerrillas seek an independent state for Tamils in the northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka, an island dominated by the Sinhalese. The negotiations have been aimed at a possible formula granting political autonomy to Tamil-dominated areas.

In the northern Jaffna peninsula, the Tamil insurgents exercise virtual sovereignty, with the authority of government forces extending no farther than the perimeter of their armed camps. In other parts of the north, government troops are able to make sweeps but unable to retain complete control.

In one key respect, observers say, the government has managed to improve its military position. Air strikes from newly acquired helicopters and airplanes are believed to have given the government a new advantage, particularly in the east.

The air strikes are said to have enabled the government to attack suspected guerrilla hideouts without having to send convoys along the roads, which have been mined by the rebels.

"The Tamils are not as effective as they used to be," said one diplomat with ties to the Tamils. "By use of force, the army is changing the population of the eastern province. They are driving thousands of Tamils out of the area."

But the air strikes were suspended recently after it was reported that civilians were being killed. The reports led to angry protests in India, where the Indian foreign minister asserted that Sri Lanka's policy included "elements of genocide."

The charge was rejected by government leaders, who countered by again accusing New Delhi of permitting weapons to be shipped to the rebels from bases in southern India. They said 14 boats carrying arms were spotted in February alone.

Military analysts say the government's current advantage could end quickly if the Tamil guerrillas acquire the means to shoot down the helicopters. Diplomats say that it is only a matter of time before the militants get shoulder-launched heat-seeking missiles and that the military balance could change if this happens.

The guerrilla groups espouse a Marxist-Leninist line and proclaim friendship with groups such as the Palestine Liberation Organization. Sri Lanka officials contend that the rebels get weapons with the help of Libya and various international terrorist groups.

Army forces have spent much of the last year trying to instill discipline to avoid rampages by soldiers and the killing of civilians. Reports about the success of these efforts are mixed.

Tamil leaders and Indian diplomats also contend that Sri Lanka's tactics, including air attacks, the razing of villages and sweeping arrests in Tamil areas, have alienated the entire Tamil population and created tens of thousands of refugees. The government says it is the insurgents whose violence has disrupted the lives of Tamils and Sinhalese alike.

The Tamil movement for greater political rights grew in the 1970s, but not until the last few years did it become a full-scale insurgency. Experts on all sides agree that the guerrillas were able to become strong by using southern India as a sanctuary and arms supply base.

A year ago Tamil military pressure reached a peak. The small Sri Lanka Army was overwhelmed, government officials acknowledge. Insurgents were finding it relatively easy to rob banks, raid police stations and blow up military convoys and warehouses.

But in the last year the government has greatly increased the size of the army and enhanced its equipment. American-made helicopters have been purchased from companies in Singapore and converted into gunships. Fixed-wing aircraft have been bought from Italy and also armed.

Diplomats say Sri Lanka also has bought aircraft, armed vehicles and navy patrol boats from Britain, South Africa and Israel. Pakistan has helped supply field artillery, guns, rocket-propelled grenades, uniforms and military training. Retired British security personnel on private contracts also are helping in the training.

The Associated Press

Protesters attacking the Wackersdorf fence.

West German Protest at Nuclear Site

United Press International

WACKERSDORF, West Germany — The police used water cannons loaded with tear gas Monday to keep demonstrators from storming the construction site of West Germany's first nuclear recycling plant.

The police said that one demonstrator had died after an asthma attack.

A police spokesman denied that the death was connected with the use of tear gas.

Red Cross officials said that 72 protesters had to be treated for irritations caused by tear gas.

The police spokesman said 114 persons were arrested. The arrests raised to 394 those taken into custody since Saturday at the construction site.

About 3,000 policemen backed by 40 water cannons guarded the site during the biggest rally of a four-day series of Easter demonstrations throughout West Germany.

The rally was sponsored by the opposition Social Democrats, the Greens party and labor unions.

The demonstrations were called to protest the planned U.S. space-based missile defense program, the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, and against West German nuclear power plants.

Organizers said that about 200,000 people took part in protests in about 150 cities and towns.

WORLD BRIEFS

44 Die in Plane Crash in Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters) — Mozambique announced Monday that one of its transport planes crashed in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, killing 44 persons, including the wife of the nation's defense minister.

A statement issued by the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo party said that the Antonov-26 aircraft crashed Sunday shortly after taking off from the coastal town of Pemba, about 150 miles (250 kilometers) south of the Tanzanian border. Only five persons survived and all were in serious condition, it added.

The minister's wife, Maria Chipande, was a founder of the Frelimo independence movement in 1962. Her husband, Alberto Chipande, who is credited with firing the first shot in the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule, was re-assigned to full-time duties as defense minister on Friday.

Soviet Warns Pakistan on Afghan War

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union warned Pakistan on Monday that it could suffer "disastrous" consequences if the United States stepped the Afghan war by giving rebels new anti-aircraft missiles.

"The U.S. administration is intensifying its policy of breeding regional conflicts and blocking peaceful settlement in the trouble spots of the world," Tass said.

The attack on the United States was prompted by reports that the Reagan administration had agreed to supply Stinger missiles to anti-Communist rebels in Angola and was expected to take a similar step this week for the Afghan rebels. The rebels, operating from their bases in Pakistan, have appealed repeatedly for modern anti-aircraft missiles to counter the increasing Soviet reliance on helicopters as troop transports and gunships.

Stalin's Daughter Wants to Leave Soviet

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of Stalin who defected to the West and then returned to the Soviet Union in 1984, is again trying to leave the Soviet Union and send her daughter to an English school, a Soviet journalist said Monday.

Viktor Louis, who often acts as a source for official information, said he understood Miss Alliluyeva's 14-year-old daughter Olga, whose father is American, could leave. But he thought Miss Alliluyeva's chances were doubtful.

Mr. Louis said she had left the southern republic of Georgia, where she had been living since her return, and was in Moscow trying to get exit permission from the authorities. On Saturday, the U.S. State Department said Miss Alliluyeva, 59, who returned after 17 years in the West in November 1984, had met consular officials to discuss her case.

AP

Svetlana Alliluyeva

Uganda Leader Urges Reconciliation

KAMPALA (Reuters) — President Yoweri Museveni has announced the end of years of civil war in Uganda and has proclaimed national reconciliation to be the chief task facing the nation.

His statement followed the capture last week by his National Resistance Army of the northwestern town of Arua, the last major outpost still in the hands of soldiers loyal to the deposed head of state, General Tito Okello.

Radio Uganda quoted President Museveni as telling senior government officials and religious leaders that with the end of the "liberation war to restore peace and democracy in the country after five years of struggle," reconciliation must begin.

Brush Fires Rage in Many U.S. States

NEW YORK (AP) — A firefighter has died while battling an Ohio brush fire, and crews were headed to Kentucky from Arizona and New Mexico on Monday to help battle forest fires over thousands of acres. Fires also continued to burn out of control in Alabama and Tennessee.

In Ohio, a volunteer firefighter died Sunday, apparently of a heart attack, while fighting a brush fire in the town of Londonderry. In Tennessee, fires burned more than 3,500 acres (about 1,400 hectares) Saturday, officials said. Most of the fires have been attributed to arson, a Tennessee Forestry spokesman said.

The Kentucky Division of Forestry reported 89 forest fires Sunday, mostly in the eastern part of the state. Alabama officials reported 165 fires over 2,888 acres, and said that 37 counties were under fire alert.

20,000 Attend South Africa Funeral

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — An estimated 20,000 blacks attended a memorial service Monday for Moses Mabhida, a black nationalist and Communist Party leader who died in exile.

The service was held in a soccer stadium in Zwide, a black township outside the city of Port Elizabeth on the Indian Ocean. Security forces were deployed near the stadium, but did not interfere.

Mr. Mabhida, who was buried with military honors Saturday in Maputo, Mozambique, was general secretary of the South African Communist Party and a member of the executive committee of the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement. He died in Maputo on March 8 at the age of 62 after living in exile for 25 years.

For the Record

Prime Minister Shimon Peres left Israel on Monday for a four-day trip to the Unites States to continue his campaign for a large-scale Middle East economic aid program. *(AP)*

Israeli troops killed a Palestinian youth in the Gaza Strip on Monday and wounded another on the West Bank in violence following Land Day observances Sunday. The day commemorates the deaths of six Arabs killed 10 years ago in protests over land seizures by Israel. *(Reuters)*

Flight attendants for Eastern Airlines have approved a proposed contract agreement but a dispute remains over whether the wording of the proposal was changed, a union official said Monday. Each side has charged the other with altering the wording of the agreement, which was submitted to a vote before being signed Feb. 28. *(AP)*

Nicaragua Urges An Outside Force To Patrol Border

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua has proposed the creation of a multinational force to patrol its border with Honduras. Nicaraguan troops recently attacked several rebel bases, apparently in Honduran territory.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that his government was asking eight Latin American nations to consider creating "a force of supervision and control" to patrol the Nicaragua-Honduras border. The force would be charged with seeing that no one crossed the border without passing through immigration formalities.

Such a force, if effective, could cripple the rebels by making it impossible for them to escape to Honduras after attacking inside Nicaragua. "It would certainly help pacify the border situation," Mr. Ortega said Friday.

A Nicaraguan proposal to create a force that would patrol its southern border with Costa Rica has made headway.

Last week, Foreign Ministry officials said, Nicaragua appealed to the four nations of the Contadora group, Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, to draw up a plan for such a force. The Contadora group has been seeking a formula for peace in Central America.

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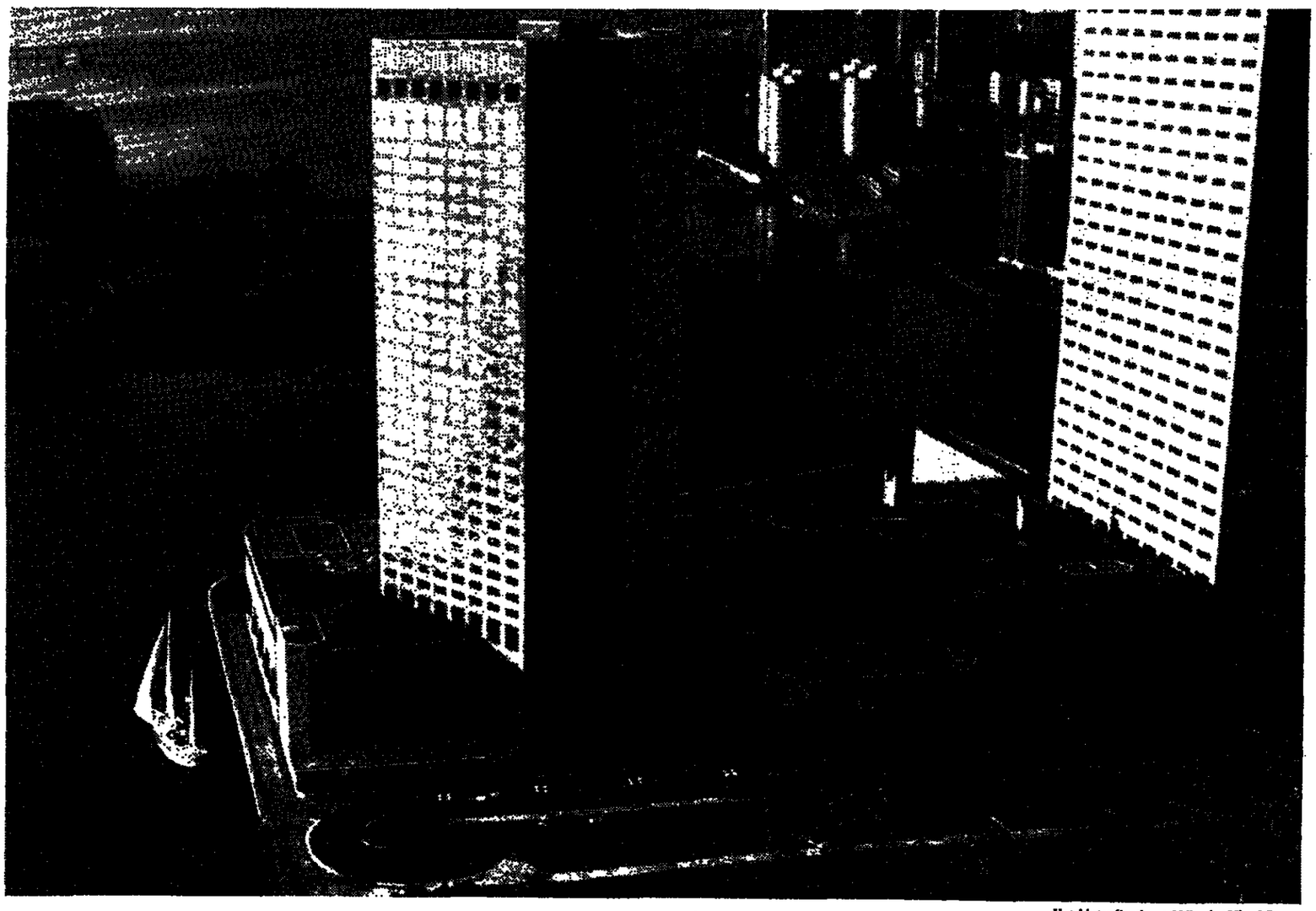

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U.S. Tab for Self-Promotion: $436,617,000

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator William Proxmire asked the General Accounting Office in 1984 how much the federal government spends on public relations. Earlier this year the GAO answered: $436,617,000.

The GAO asked the 13 cabinet departments and 18 independent agencies to calculate the total cost of PR — defined in its broadest terms to include everything from the cost of time spent coordinating administration public relations strategy to the cost of preparing witnesses for congressional hearings.

The agencies reported spending of $336,756,000 for public affairs and $99,861,000 for congressional relations in fiscal 1985. Agencies said that while their total public relations costs went up $53 million from 1981 to 1985, the number of full-time people employed for those jobs declined by 683.

The GAO did not attempt independent verification because of the difficulty and cost, and it cautioned that the information was "not consistently prepared."

The cost of government public relations has been a sore spot for years, but those involved in the study say that surveying it precisely would be an endless task.

"I have found these studies almost without value," said an official of the Office of Management and Budget. "The problem is coming up with a definition so you don't get weasel-word responses concealing much of what you are trying to find out."

An aide to Mr. Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, said: "We feel it was a worthwhile exercise. We hope to use it as a kind of baseline as a way to judge whether the costs are going up."

But the difficulty in defining PR can be illustrated by two examples — one from the high end of the spectrum, one from the low.

The Agency for International Development, which had an $8.5-billion budget in 1985, reported spending $19 million on public relations. Of this, $16.6 million was for congressional relations, a sum $3.5 million higher than what the Defense Department said it spent for the same purpose.

The development agency estimated that it used 235 "person years" to prepare its nine-volume annual Congressional Presentation, or budget; to send 849 required notifications of program changes; to draft 300 annual briefing papers; to answer 2,500 congressional letters; to prepare officials for testimony on Capitol Hill; and to write 94 annual reports.

"We questioned them on their figures," said a GAO official, "because they seemed so out of line with everybody else, but they said they could back them up."

The explanation may be that the agency, sensitized to the cost of congressional relations by a consultant's report and by criticism from the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, also called the Grace Commission, calculated its costs in minute detail in response to the GAO's request.

"We took the GAO more seriously than other agencies," said an agency program specialist.

Kelly C. Kammerer, the development agency's legislative affairs director, said: "I think we spend more time than Congress realizes in providing Congress with information."

By contrast, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, with a budget of $31.1 billion, reported spending $3.9 million for public affairs and congressional relations. That sum was less than any cabinet department except the relatively new Education Department.

William Proxmire

"There have been tremendous cuts in HUD's budget," said the agency's chief spokesman, Robert E. Nipp. In the press section, he said, "we work long hours with only three people where there were 15 before."

Meanwhile, the GAO, which has conducted seven studies of the costs of public affairs since 1973, said it has not calculated the cost of the studies it performs for Congress.

Navy Scours Vast Ocean Area To Bring Up Pieces of Shuttle

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Asked if the search for the wreckage of the space shuttle Challenger was the biggest salvage operation ever undertaken by the U.S. Navy, Captain Charles A. Bartholomew at first recalled the recovery of the hydrogen bomb lost off Spain in 1966 and the search for the Korean Air Lines plane shot down off Siberia in 1983.

Then, after a thoughtful pause, he said those operations were focused on much smaller areas, nothing like the 420 square miles (1,080 square kilometers) being covered by ships and submarines of the Challenger salvage forces.

"This is probably the biggest thing we've attempted," he said, adding that the end was still not in sight. Operations were expanded last week to include the search for top-secret electronics equipment from the communications satellite aboard the Challenger when it exploded after liftoff Jan. 28, killing the seven crew members.

Captain Bartholomew, the navy's supervisor of salvage, works in a mobile home that is the control center for the 14 vessels searching for fragments of Challenger and possible clues to its fate.

The navy operation is based at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, adjacent to the Kennedy Space Center. As of Monday, the cost of the salvage operations had reached $6.7 million.

Salvage ships' radio transmissions, monitored here, indicated that the Preserver hauled up more wreckage Saturday from where the shuttle's cabin compartment hit the ocean. No descriptions were given.

[A 10-by-15-foot (3-by-4.5-meter) piece of one of Challenger's two booster rockets has been recovered, The Associated Press reported Monday from Cape Canaveral. Swells as high as 16 feet Sunday hampered the salvage team. The Seward Johnson, mother ship of the four-man submarine Sea-Link 2, reported Sunday finding the large piece.]

Divers were reported working again in the area of the cabin wreckage, in 100-foot-deep water about 16 miles (25 kilometers) northeast of the shuttle launching pads. According to radio communications, the divers complained of murky waters

Captain Bartholomew said that, weather permitting, the ships hoped to "complete their mission" of cabin salvaging before returning to port, presumably early this week. Before the latest operations began Thursday, the military salvage team reported it had recovered about 75 percent of the crew module.

Neither the navy nor the National Aeronautics and Space Administration would discuss the shuttle cabin. News accounts last week, based on interviews with families of the crew, indicated that the remains of five or six of the seven astronauts had been recovered and identified.

The naval salvagers are under pressure to complete as much work as possible before April 18, when the NASA investigative force is to report to the presidential commission headed by William P. Rogers.

Priority is accorded the search for pieces of the right-side booster rocket, scattered at depths of 200 feet to 1,200 feet more than 40 miles offshore. Only about 10 percent of the two boosters has been raised.

Apparent flaws in the joint between lower segments of the right-side booster are believed responsible for the disaster. While NASA engineers said they had not found the suspect material, they also said it might not be necessary to find the lower segments to establish the cause of the disaster.

The space agency has set up an independent team of engineers at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, to oversee redesigning of the boosters before any shuttles fly again.

In addition to the right booster, Captain Bartholomew said, he wants to complete recovery of the cabin and its contents and to find the left booster.

U.S. Action Expected on Insurance

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan plans to submit legislation to Congress to respond to a growing crisis in the field of liability insurance, White House officials said here.

They said that Mr. Reagan, who is vacationing at his ranch near here, had endorsed the recommendations of an administration task force on liability insurance, including a proposal to place limits on attorneys' fees and to restrict damage awards for "pain and suffering."

In a report presented March 17 to the president, the task force documented an intensifying "crisis" in liability insurance with escalating premiums, insurance shortages and skyrocketing damage awards.

One result is that in some fields insurance has become prohibitively expensive, sharply curtailing services such as obstetrics and day care for children.

The task force found that a "veritable explosion" in the definition of "liability" has led to the problem, as have insurance industry losses caused by underpriced coverage sold in the 1970s.

The group was headed by Richard K. Willard, assistant attorney general in the Justice Department's civil division.

The report said the insurance industry's economic difficulties should not be addressed by the government, but it called for a number of revisions in the current tort system, under which claims of damage from a broad variety of injuries are adjudicated in the courts.

The causes of the liability insurance crisis are being debated in Washington. Some consumer advocates have said that the problem lies primarily with decisions made by the insurance industry rather than with the legal system.

But other experts say the expanding legal definition of "liability" by judges, juries and legislators has required professionals — such as doctors, many businesses and local governments — to compensate injured people more readily and in greater amounts than before.

The task force did not recommend specific legislation, and White House officials said it might be weeks before the administration comes forward with its own bills. But Mr. Reagan intends to endorse the report's conclusions and overall recommendations in a statement shortly, they said.

The Willard panel said that without "fundamental reforms of tort law" the problem of affording insurance "will remain a long-term fixture of the American economy."

Its recommendations included a return to a "fault-based standard of liability," or restricting the liability to whoever is found at fault.

The panel also called for basing findings on "credible scientific and medical opinions and evidence."

Another recommendation is to set a $100,000 ceiling on awards for noneconomic damages such as "pain and suffering." The figure also would include any punitive damages.

The group recommended limits on attorneys' contingency fees, in which lawyers take a case in return for a percentage of the award, if there is one.

The Associated Press

Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, leaving Easter services conducted by the Reverend Jeffrey L. Cotter, at the Santa Ynez Valley Presbyterian Church in Solvang, California.

U.S. High Court Hears Arguments on Sodomy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court heard testimony Monday in a Georgia case that could lead to the nullifying of sodomy laws in about half the states.

The state's assistant attorney general, Michael E. Hobbs, said that the law, which makes it a crime to commit oral or anal sex even in one's home, was an effort by Georgia to follow "centuries of tradition regarding the morality of its people."

"The liberty that exists under our constitution is not unrestrained," Mr. Hobbs argued before the court. "It is ordered liberty, it is not licentiousness."

Laurence Tribe, a Harvard law professor representing an Atlanta homosexual, said Georgia could not tell people what to do in their homes simply by invoking "the majority's morality."

"If liberty means anything," he said, "it means the power of government is limited regarding the intrusion into something as personal and intimate as this."

In deciding on the Georgia case, the justices must rule whether or not consenting adults have a constitutional right to private homosexual conduct. A ruling is expected by July.

A federal appeals court struck down the Georgia law last year, ruling that the sexual activities of consenting adults were constitutionally protected.

Mr. Hobbs, under questioning by Justice John Paul Stevens, conceded that the Georgia law probably was unconstitutional if applied to married couples.

The suit was brought by Michael Hardwick, who was arrested by an Atlanta police officer in 1982 on charges of committing sodomy with another man in Mr. Hardwick's home.

Mr. Hardwick, 33, was not indicted on the charges but still decided to challenge the state's sodomy law.

■ Other Rulings

United Press International reported that in other cases the court agreed take the following actions:

- It will decide, in a case from Michigan, whether police officers were justified in chasing citizens who fled at the sight of them.
- It will consider, in a case from California's Big Sur area, whether a state agency could regulate a mining operation in a national forest.
- It will leave standing a ruling in a 1979 case that could mean the Chicago Park District would face another trial on charges of race discrimination.
- It will leave intact a ruling that male-female mortality tables used by the Internal Revenue Service up until 1984 were not discriminatory against women.

Earthquake Rocks North California

The Associated Press

FREMONT, California — A strong earthquake rocked skyscrapers early Monday in the San Francisco Bay area, knocked down power lines and caused minor injuries to three persons, all in San Jose. There was no report of serious damage.

The earthquake, the third in the region in three days, began at 3:56 A.M. and had a magnitude of 5.3 on the open-ended Richter scale, said Willis Jacobs of the National Earthquake Information Service in Golden, Colorado. The state Office of Emergency Services estimated it at 5.6, meaning it was capable of considerable damage.

It was centered 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Fremont, or about 45 miles southeast of San Francisco, Mr. Jacobs said.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Test Ban: Clarity, Please

Mikhail Gorbachev sings a seductive tune in demanding a complete halt to further testing of nuclear weapons. The campaign is going so well that he has twice extended a self-imposed moratorium on Soviet nuclear testing that he piously declared last July for the 40th anniversary of the American bombing of Hiroshima.

In the battle for public opinion, Mr. Gorbachev seems to be advancing easily. Last week 63 members of the U.S. Congress wrote the White House urging President Reagan to call off an American nuclear test. Other members want to withhold money for American tests as long as the Soviet moratorium continues. With its peremptory refusal even to consider a complete test ban, the Reagan administration plays into Mr. Gorbachev's hands.

The president's principal arguments are that nuclear explosions are necessary to maintain the reliability of the nuclear stockpile and that a ban would be unenforceable because Soviet cheating could not be detected. He is widely disputed by scientists outside the government.

Proponents of a test ban argue cogently that it is a way to cool the nuclear arms race and encourage nonnuclear powers to remain so. They contend that a ban would lock in the present U.S. advantage in the design of nuclear warheads. The demand for a ban has thus become the touchstone of sincere peace seekers.

But Mr. Gorbachev's persistence and Mr. Reagan's resistance probably have little to do with sincerity about arms control. A test ban now, without other agreements, would appear to do a great deal more for the Soviet Union than it has yet admitted: It would kill development of the nuclear-powered X-ray laser, a device that some see as the most promising technical component of Mr. Reagan's anti-missile defense initiative. However misconceived that "star wars" program, the administration is not obliged to kill it for free. It should be bargained away in orderly fashion, for sizable reductions in nuclear stockpiles.

"Star wars" aside, why should a test ban be a pre-payment for a major arms control agreement? The administration is pursuing arms talks with the Soviet Union across a wide front; to hang toughest on the items the Russians want most is not a bad tactic, provided the negotiations are sincerely pursued. And if the administration is not sincere, there is no way to make it so except at the ballot box.

Instead of urging the administration to throw in its hand on the test ban issue, Congress should elucidate the underlying facts. Would a test ban really halt the arms race? It would freeze technical change in warhead design, but not all changes have been bad. A freeze 20 years ago would have prevented development of lower yield warheads and of permissive action links, the safety devices that prevent unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.

The Livermore and Los Alamos laboratories that design nuclear weapons have a vigorous interest in opposing a test ban; it would put them largely out of business. Congress should rigorously examine their contentions that stockpile testing is necessary and that seismic monitoring could not detect Soviet cheating.

Securing the answers to such questions would help lay the ground for a test ban negotiation. Shouting at the White House, especially during the din of Mr. Gorbachev's public relations campaign, will not.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Leaders Become Hucksters

By Frederick H. Borsch

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Something seems to be happening to America's traditions of political discourse. During the debate over Nicaragua, President Reagan has complained that his adversaries have engaged in "the most dishonest use of distortions and outright falsehoods that I have heard in a legislative debate." This is pretty much what his congressional opponents — who hear themselves described as unpatriotic and disloyal — think that he and his White House aides were doing to them.

Nor is the debate free of distortion. Mr. Reagan has accused the Sandinists of fomenting revolution in Brazil, persecuting Jews and trafficking in drugs. A group of prominent clergymen has called the president a liar.

'As you can see from this diagram, drawn from an actual advertisement . . .'

The public is probably inclined to attribute all this to politics-as-usual. Don't politicians routinely indulge in selected presentations of the facts, in hyperbole, in what Huck Finn called "stretchers"? How else can they get attention?

But there is a difference this time. Mr. Reagan's congressional targets seemed genuinely wounded; for his part, his voice reportedly "shook with emotion" when he discussed the accusations of his critics. It was as if some invisible but sensitive line had been crossed.

That line may be hard to define, but it has been repeatedly crossed in recent years. It particularly has been trespassed when the real reasons for a course of action have been hidden or muted while secondary, even fabricated reasons have been substituted in their place.

Whatever one thinks of the invasion of Grenada, the administration's original claim that its purpose was to save the lives of American medical students is plainly a case in point.

I am not privy to all that goes on in the back rooms of Congress or the White House, but the way these issues are presented is worrisome. "Stretching" seems to have become a praiseworthy art, with the White House leading the way. What is troubling is not so much that it happens but that people seem to take pride in their ability to muffle real purposes and to present facts and points of view in a highly selective manner.

Their excuse is that the issues are then seen with a clarity that otherwise might be lost. They seem unaware that an issue so presented can be distorted to the point that it has been falsified. Among the related dangers is the possibility that citizens may come to feel that their political persuaders hold them in contempt.

A not so subtle shift has taken place in the image of American leaders. Not so long ago they were viewed rather like teachers and maybe a little like clergy. (Teddy Roosevelt wanted to use the White House as "a bully pulpit.") They could be passionate, but they also felt some responsibility to educate the citizenry. Maybe there were times when they couldn't tell all the facts, but they would if they could. The short-term gains to be realized by suppressing information or presenting it selectively were less important than an informed citizenry, which was seen to be necessary over the long term to coherent and consistent democratic government.

'So much for the international news. The facts will be along later.'

One senses that it is the advertiser who now provides the images, who contrives the caricatures thought to be necessary to get the point across — caricatures that, in time, become not just a way of catching attention but also a kind of reality. We have a right to look first to the president to lead politics back across the line. Maybe others would follow, and Americans could begin to deal with issues such as Nicaragua in a more informed and responsible manner.

The writer is dean of the chapel at Princeton University. He contributed this to The New York Times.

As Yamani Might Say: You Fools!

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — April is here, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, may well be thinking along these lines:

□

What a foolish and self-defeating binge the Western world is on, thanks to my temporary discomfiture.

A barrel of oil, which peaked at $36 in the heyday of the cartel, now sells for a third of that. If the decline continues, the price, considering 15 years of inflation, will approach that of the days before the shah came to us with his magnificent idea of shifting the world's economic power from the West to OPEC. So the West is gloating on its return to dominance.

To the stock market investor's question "How high is high?" our oil market must respond "How low is low?" That answering question makes sense: Cheapening energy holds down inflation, punctures the balloon of inflationary expectations, enables central banks to ease interest rates and booms America's boom.

America's executives think themselves geniuses because the $25-a-barrel drop saves them a hundred billion a year in financing corporate debt. They spin up on their glorious circle, generating expansion funds without borrowing, no longer needing to borrow to buy back their own depressed stock, causing banks to make money ever cheaper.

America's geopoliticians preen at the loss in hard currency to the Soviet Union, largest exporter of oil, and the hawks in Washington delight at the anger building in the Warsaw Pact as the Russians force their European clients to pay double the world price.

America's consumers, most self-deluding fools of all, are happily splashing about in what they call "a world awash in oil," buying bigger cars and abandoning all conservation of heat, as low prices cause American oil exploration to stop and dependence on imports to increase.

Enjoy your little rebound, my Western friends. Revel in your painless irredentistry, persuade yourselves that the law of supply and demand has broken the hold of those arrogant and greedy sheikhs. Your children will pay for your smugness.

I have a much greater challenge at the moment than gaining control of OPEC production and then raising prices. On the contrary, my strategy is to produce and produce until the low prices bankrupt Iran.

My orders from the royal family could not be more clear: Break Iran. The Persian menace is the single overriding threat to the Arab world. Unless the ayatollah's fundamentalist imperialism is contained, not only will Iraq lose its war, but Kuwait will fall and the kingdom will follow.

With our very survival at stake, we are willing to suffer these falling prices because we know we are starving Iran's war machine. Pouring money into Iraq did not work; denying oil money to Iran is our last hope.

Of course, I am aware of the other benefits of our overproduction. I put our pulling down of prices delicately as "regaining market share," but what I want is the next government of Britain to learn to ally itself with OPEC. And I am driving out the coal and atomic competition to oil; after alternative sources shut down at great cost, they will not likely get financing to trouble us in the future, when prices are again in our control.

When will the American binge end? I estimate in the early '90s. Upward pressure could begin sooner, if Kuwait is forced by concern with Iran to ally itself with the Soviet Union, and if Moamer Qadhafi and Abu Nidal strike at America in a way that causes President Reagan to retaliate by closing down the oil-loading terminals on the Gulf of Sidra.

Only one possibility worried me: that the United States would impose a substantial oil import fee. That would freeze gas and oil prices, encourage conservation and exploration, save the American oil industry and make it impossible for my long-range plan to work.

For a moment it appeared that a concern in Washington about the budget deficit would combine with a plan for oil independence to impose the fee. But I am informed by one of Mr. Reagan's closest former advisers that a Great Relaxation has taken place, that the decision is to squeeze every drop out of the price-break bonanza and that we are safe from any long-range planning. They are not even filling their strategic reserve.

Why do Americans persist in thinking of sheikhs as greedy? Our reach for economic power cannot compare to the greed for popularity of their president. He intends to leave office clinging to all the benefits of an oil price collapse; but his successor will pay, just as Jimmy Carter had to pay. And then, my smug Western friends, the last laugh will be mine.

The New York Times.

A Write-Off for Mexico?

As Mexico struggles with its foreign debts, sympathetic North Americans try to think of ways to help. One idea that keeps bobbing up is simply to wipe out part of the debt. If the banks were required to write off some part of their Mexican loans — say, 30 percent — wouldn't that give the country a fresh start with a more manageable load? Why not?

There are a couple of reasons why not — one that Americans need to take seriously in their own interest, and one that particularly concerns Mexicans. For Americans, a write-off on that scale would have an unpleasant impact on domestic prosperity. When a bank writes off a loan, it is deducted from the bank's capital. Banking regulations set a minimum ratio of capital to loans, generally 6 percent. It means that if a bank's capital rises by $1 million, it can lend an additional $16.6 million. But if its capital falls by $1 million, its capacity to lend must drop $16.6 million to maintain that required ratio. To write off 30 percent of the Mexican loans would wipe out about $7 billion of the American banking system's assets.

The congressional advocates of a write-off seem to be under the impression that it would affect only the banks' profits. Profits would certainly be hurt, but beyond that the curtailment of bank lending would raise interest rates for all U.S. borrowers. In the international accounts the forgone debts would not vanish but instead would be transferred from Mexico back to the United States with a depressing effect on economic activity. Even in a country as wealthy as the United States, losses of that magnitude cannot be absorbed painlessly.

The Mexican reason to avoid a write-off is even more compelling. Most banks would regard it as a default and would refuse any further credit. U.S. banks hold about one-third of Mexico's debt to foreign banks; most of the loans came from Western Europe and Japan. Cut off from the world's credit markets, the Mexican economy, like any modern economy, would decline — with great social costs.

The write-off strategy has the virtue of simplicity, but it is a threat to growth in both Mexico and the United States. The other kind of strategy — the kind that looks toward economic expansion — is messier and more complicated. It requires a lot of patience and discipline. But it is preferable, just as a rising income is preferable to a falling income.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Police: Accused of Abetting Thugs in South Africa

By Eric Marsden

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's state of emergency ended officially three weeks ago but the terror in some black townships and in homeland areas is escalating, and so is the death toll.

The partial withdrawal of security forces has led to an increase in the sinister activities of shadowy gangs of "vigilantes." They are mostly local, uncoordinated, but they do have a common aim: breaking the hold of left-wing radicals in the townships.

The left has its own terror gangs — youths who hold kangaroo courts and hack to death or burn suspected "collaborators" — although they represent only a fraction of the young radicals in the former emergency areas; a majority of the others play a positive role in their communities.

The right-wing vigilantes, mostly older men, are equally brutal and have even less excuse for mindless killing. Many are in the pay of black councilmen or homeland officials.

There have been isolated cases of white vigilantes. In Krugersdorp, an industrial town west of Johannesburg, three Afrikaners await trial on a charge of burning a black man to death; they are believed to be the first whites accused of this horrific manner of murder. Other whites in Krugersdorp have been arrested and accused of taking potshots at blacks from moving cars. The town is a stronghold of the Afrikaner resistance, with its own organized night security patrols. The movement's leader, Eugene Terre Blanche, denies that his members have any connection with the attacks on blacks, which he says have appalled him.

Nicholas Haysom, a human rights lawyer and author of "Mabangalala," a book that is creating considerable controversy in South African political circles, makes the startling allegation that local officials, and in some cases police, are actively or passively supporting right-wing black vigilantes, leaving them free to operate. The police have flatly rejected the charge.

Last year Mr. Haysom was a member of the late Molly Blackburn's team investigating the police shooting in Uitenhage and the mysterious disappearance of United Democratic Front officials in the Eastern Cape. He warns in his book that unless the vigilantes are curbed, the level of brutality will escalate dramatically. That warning seems to be coming true.

'When leaders are systematically assaulted or killed and the police appear unwilling to curb vigilantes, it is obvious that no popular organization can continue to function openly.'

"Mabangalala," subtitled "The Rise of Right-Wing Vigilantes in South Africa," describes a pattern of support for the "fascists" by local authorities in black areas, allowing the vigilantes to use township council facilities. Despite the police denial, Mr. Haysom says black vigilantes "believe they have police support."

They attack anti-apartheid leaders to neutralize "victories" by such leaders in black townships. "When leaders are systematically assaulted or killed and the police appear unwilling to curb the activities of the vigilantes," writes Mr. Haysom, "it is obvious that no popular organization can continue to function openly. In such cases it is not only vigilante interests that are served but also those of official agencies that the popular organization has challenged."

Mr. Haysom believes that in black homelands like KwaNdebele, where vigilantes were blamed for killing 19 people at Moutse in January, the violence had tacit approval from "the formal political structures."

In Natal, which has seen "some of the most savage mob action in South Africa," many incidents have been attributed to warriors linked with Inkatha — the cultural organization formed by the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. This allegation has been denied by Inkatha's secretary-general, Oscar Dhlomo, who says it has repeatedly denounced black-on-black violence.

"Mabangalala" carries gruesome pictures of men and some women scarred by sjambok (hide) whippings allegedly inflicted by vigilantes.

Black vigilantes are believed to be behind the unsolved murders and disappearances of UDF officials in the Eastern Cape last year. Four Cradock officials — including Matthew Goniwe, the town's popular education leader — were found dead, their bodies mutilated, after being missing for three weeks. Another three UDF leaders from Port Elizabeth disappeared while driving to the airport; they are still missing 10 months later.

Chief Ample Mayisa, of Leandra in Eastern Transvaal, was killed before a scheduled meeting with Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. He is believed to have been a vigilante victim. Community leaders say he had asked for police protection.

Despite government denials, suspicion that police and black councils do nothing to stop vigilante terror grows daily. Recently 29 people were killed in two days, including 11 in the Bophuthatswana homeland.

Government leaders dismiss criticism of police action by saying they are merely carrying out their duty to maintain law and order. But a year after Uitenhage, and 26 years after Sharpeville, security forces are still often unable to restrain rioters without using live ammunition.

The government must now find ways of stopping the violent deaths in black townships, whether from police fire or black lawlessness. Otherwise South Africa's international stock will sink even further.

The writer is South African correspondent for The Sunday Times of London. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Other Opinion

Asia's Turn for a Golden Age

"Golden ages, times of ascendancy and long plateaux of prosperity have been the lucky lot of many cultures since history began to pass about the baton of destiny . . . Entire regions rather than individual cultures or nations share the generations of pre-eminence that history allots." Soon, says Asiaweek in an editorial entitled "Asia Major," it will be Asia's turn. "Perhaps the most dramatic psychological turnaround in all history is currently rehearsing the native industriousness of more than a billion Chinese." By the 1990s the Japanese may be the world's richest people, but 20 years later other Asians will have caught up. "The Great Pan-Asian Century will be coincident with the new millennium, but the thrust is already beyond dispute, powered by a combination of high technology, high productivity, high savings, low taxes, free trade fervor and the spirit of free enterprise . . . What will enhance Asian life above all else is a swift and joyful acceptance of new technology."

— World Development Forum (Washington).

Comrades Would Not Carp

Libya and Lebanon are outside the NATO area, as is the Middle East generally. Diplomatically speaking there are good reasons for not extending the NATO area to include them. But because not doing so means that any use of Western force in that area, so crucial to Europe, tends nowadays to be unilateral American action, use of Western force in that area tends to turn Europeans into cowards.

Who can doubt that if the task force opening fire in the Gulf of Sidra last week had included British, French and Italian ships, the reaction of European public opinion would have been fundamentally different — so much more enthusiastic that it might have made sense to press on triumphantly to Tripoli itself? But that is not how NATO works.

It is how it should work, if the health of the alliance is to be restored. Britain and France have nothing against gunboat diplomacy. Quite the opposite. If they were in on the act, they would be enthusiastically in favor of gunboat diplomacy. Far from resenting what America does, or believing that it is wrong or immoral, their opposition springs from envy and frustration. Give them more of the action, and anti-Americanism, at least on the right, would give way to the finest of all international relationships: that of comrades in arms.

— Peregrine Worsthorne, writing in the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Reagan Fights for the 'Contras'

President Reagan has devoted a good deal of energy, and displayed courage, in fighting for a cause which lacks strong backing in Congress and among the American people. It is perhaps time that he now expend an equal amount of energy on at least trying to negotiate a settlement which will end the fighting.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Police: U.S. Training Programs Haven't Worked

By Martha Huggins

NEW YORK — Congress is expected to vote next month on the Reagan administration's proposal to grant $54 million for hardware and "counterterrorism" training that supposedly will bring security and democracy to Central America by professionalizing its police. Before granting more money for police training, Congress should review the history of these programs. U.S. training of foreign police has improved neither the security of those nations' citizens nor the democratic practices of the police and security forces.

This type of training is not new. In the 1930s, police from various Latin American countries came to the United States to learn detective skills at urban police departments from New York to Los Angeles. After World War II the biggest police training programs were conducted by the U.S. military in the Philippines and occupied Japan.

The first worldwide U.S. effort at police training began in 1955, during the Eisenhower administration, operating in 26 countries with a budget of $10.2 million. The first such programs were in Guatemala and Vietnam, to prop up the Castillo Armas and Ngo Dinh Diem regimes, and in Bolivia, at the time of rising labor conflict.

The best known of the training programs began in 1962, under the Agency for International Development's Office of Public Safety. It eventually had a budget of more than $50 million, with 400 public safety advisers in 45 countries. The Office of Public Safety was dismantled in 1974 after congressional hearings uncovered torture, "disappearances" and killings by U.S.-equipped police forces.

Many U.S. groups have trained foreign police. Under President Eisenhower, much of this training was carried out by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Training also was conducted by public administration and police science departments at U.S. universities; the most active, Michigan State, worked closely with the Diem regime to tighten South Vietnam's security apparatus.

The U.S. government's involvement in these training programs historically served as a CIA cover for intelligence gathering and covert operations. Can Congress be sure that the CIA now will be willing to let the U.S. military control such training, thereby also controlling key intelligence sources? Congress can block further CIA penetration of U.S. "humanitarian aid" programs to Central America by denying funding for schemes that merely provide cover for CIA operations.

More than 20 years of police assistance to El Salvador has left it with serious internal security problems, a population terrorized by death squads and a "professional" police force with one of the worst human rights records in Latin America.

In short, police training by the United States has done the opposite of what it promised. Murat Williams, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador during the Kennedy administration, said in an interview last month that U.S. training of Salvadoran police in the early 1960s complicated his efforts to end the turmoil there: How could he represent the United States as favoring progressive change and democracy if it was training police who would deprive students, professors, labor organizers, religious workers and peasants of a voice in their government? Police training demonstrated to Salvadorans that the United States was against legitimate political and social change in their country.

It should come as no surprise then that some past recipients of U.S. police training have fallen outside the U.S. sphere of influence. One of the claims made most frequently by the State Department for police training is that it secures the loyalty of foreign police and security forces to the United States. But one need only look at Libya, Iran, South Vietnam and Nicaragua — all recipients of almost two decades of police training — to recognize the error of that assumption.

One serious flaw in these programs is that it is almost impossible to monitor how training and equipment are used. Portable radios have been used for torture, riot training and equipment to silence political protest, and improved surveillance techniques to violate the civil liberties of citizens.

But some members of Congress still have faith in the program. In a letter to The New York Times, Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that his committee was "painfully aware of past abuses" attributed to police assistance programs. But he argued that conditions have changed because Guatemala and El Salvador recently elected presidents who had been targets of police abuses. He believes that those leaders now may want U.S. assistance in reforming police practices. The irony is that the police forces that used unsavory tactics against them had undergone many years of U.S. training.

What U.S. police training has done is alienate the very Central Americans — students, mothers of the "disappeared," religious workers, progressive politicians — who want a democratic society.

The writer, a professor of sociology at Union College in Schenectady, New York, is writing a book on 40 years of police training in Latin America. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR APRIL 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Reichstag Debates Arms Race

BERLIN — In the Reichstag [on March 30], the discussion of the Budget of the Chancellery and of Foreign Affairs continued. Herr Franck criticized the speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg defining the position of the German Government toward the elimination of armaments. Herr Franck said that in no Parliament had the question of disarmament been treated in so mean, egotistical or narrow-minded a manner. The Chancellor had stated that no formula for a limitation of armaments had yet been discovered, and pointed out that Great Britain's claim to possess a superiority at sea would not be accepted by the world. The Reichstag voted a resolution of the Liberals asking the Chancellor to declare his readiness to negotiate with other Powers should they propose a simultaneous and equal limitation of expenditure for armaments.

1936: Gowks, Cuckoos, Fishes, Fools

PARIS — This is the day to go "hunting the gowk." This rare animal only comes out of hiding once a year, and its description corresponds to the famous riddle of the Sphinx: "What walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon and three at night?" Yes, the gowk is a man, but it is only on April 1 that man is a gowk — the name bestowed on April fools by the Scots. The Scottish name for it was "gowk-hunting day," and the "April gowks" were sometimes referred to as "cuckoos," an indication of the French origin of the holiday, for in no other country has "cuckoo" come to be so significant of foolability as in France. But why the French chose a fish as the symbol of their tomfoolery is a mystery. You who have recently seen chocolate fishes tied with pink ribbons cannot help but agree that the Poisson d'Avril is an anemic symbol compared with the gowk.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It's Time to Look Into the Negotiators' Hang-Ups

What is the common element in the U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, the Middle East "peace process," the Iran-Iraq dispute, the strife in Northern Ireland, the Contadora group's mediation on Central America, the talks between the UN mediator and the parties involved in the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan? It is lack of progress and a negotiations process characterized by reciprocal mistrust and suspicion.

Governments, like private parties, enter negotiations with substantive positions but also with cultural and psychological backgrounds that differ widely. Each negotiator assumes that the other party will share certain assumptions on the negotiating process — for instance, the desire to arrive at a jointly acceptable compromise. Reality, however, is often different. Disappointments and continued lack of confidence result. This absence of trust becomes an autonomous liability unfavorably affecting the negotiating process.

There are numerous clichés on the negotiating behavior of nations: The British are supposed to be pragmatic, the Americans principled and flexible, the Russians stubborn, the Japanese evasive, the Germans thorough, the Swedes and Dutch moralistic. Some interesting studies on national negotiating characteristics exist. But what has been lacking is a thorough, comparative, internationally organized analysis of what happens before, during and after a negotiating process involving nations with vastly different characteristics.

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, based in Laxenburg, Austria, is setting up a research project on the "Processes of International Negotiations." Since 1972, scientists from (at present) 16 countries from East and West have been quietly conducting practical research at the institute. The idea of the research project is to analyze in depth, according to a common framework, such things as the effects of cultural, psychological and semantic factors in different countries on their negotiating stance, the effect of institutional mechanisms on the negotiating process, and how various nations react to scientific and technological evidence or uncertainty.

One must not expect miracles from this project. It is highly unlikely that Arabs and Israelis, or Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, will embrace each other when a deeper appreciation of psychological and cultural motivations has been gained. Yet better knowledge of such elements could benefit negotiators from all countries immensely.

The psychology, including the psychopathology, of individuals has been looked at from all angles. Now is the time to give more attention to the behavior of nations as reflected in the negotiating process.

JOHAN KAUFMANN.
The Hague.

The writer, a former ambassador of the Netherlands to the United Nations, the OECD and Japan, is a visiting scholar at the Netherlands Institute of Advanced Studies.

No Resistance in Iran?

Charles P. Wallace, in "A Stumbling Economy Haunts Iran" *(March 13)*, quotes a Western diplomat as saying that "there is no serious opposition to the regime." What does the writer think is the reason for the existence of more than 20 organs of repression? In December the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was condemned by the United Nations General Assembly for its human rights violations. This vote was reaffirmed by the UN Human Rights Commission on March 14.

Does Mr. Wallace not think that Ayatollah Khomeini would prefer to present a more moderate image to the West? Why should the regime execute 50,000 people and hold 140,000 political prisoners at the expense of gaining a notorious reputation?

The answer to these questions was given by Ayatollah Khomeini when he said in a speech last year that "if we are caught unaware" the mujahidin "might stage a coup d'état."

MAJID ABEDI.
Méry-sur-Oise, France.

If you found this newspaper in ten years time, you could still cut the coupon for this digital exchange.

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Foes Use New Freedom to Demand Zia's Removal

By Barry Renfrew
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Three months after he lifted martial law, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is facing mounting opposition from groups insisting on his removal.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, or MRD, an alliance of 11 opposition parties, has staged protest rallies across the country, attracting crowds numbering as many as 100,000 since the lifting Dec. 30 of martial law that had been in force for eight years.

"The mission of the MRD is to establish democracy and end dictatorship," Tikka Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistan People's Party, said at a rally.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is calling for immediate elections. General Zia says the government plans no changes in the current status until at least 1990.

After ending martial law, General Zia appointed a prime minister to head the administrative branch of the government while he presided over the executive branch, with the support of the military.

General Zia, who seized power as army commander in 1977 for what he said would be just 90 days, does not appear in danger of falling anytime soon.

Despite their popular support, the opposition parties face many problems, including internal divisions and poor organization.

Opposition leaders insist they will use only peaceful means to oppose General Zia. But Pakistan, which has been ruled by military governments for almost half of its 39-year history, has a history of internal violence.

In a speech to the National Assembly, General Zia warned that the army, of which he is still the commander, would intervene again in the event of serious political turmoil.

General Zia was declared the winner of a five-year presidential term after a referendum in which he ran unopposed in December 1984. Parliamentary elections, which were boycotted by the opposition parties, were held. General Zia appointed Mohammed Khan Junejo as prime minister.

The opposition has rejected all of General Zia's political changes, contending that the elections were unfair and that Mr. Junejo and his civilian administrators are puppets.

Mr. Junejo has tried to steer a middle course between General Zia and the opposition, saying that true democratic traditions must be established to end Pakistan's history of military coups and popular upheavals.

But many Pakistanis doubt that Mr. Junejo has the power to achieve his aims. The prime minister has embarked on an ambitious program to revitalize the economy, eradicate illiteracy and unemployment, and improve the condition of the people, saying that is the way to secure lasting support and ensure democracy.

Mr. Junejo faces a daunting challenge in a country of 96 million people, most of them landless peasants. The average annual income is below $400 a year, and three-quarters of the population is illiterate.

Pakistan is increasingly dependent on foreign aid to keep its economy going. The biggest source is the United States, which has proposed a $4.02-billion, six-year program to replace a $3.2-billion program that expires in 1987. The aid is divided between military and economic assistance.

The United States has provided increasing support to Pakistan since the Soviet Union sent its forces into neighboring Afghanistan in 1979. The United States and Pakistan help arm Islamic guerrillas fighting Afghanistan's Soviet-backed regime.

Opposition leaders have repeatedly criticized U.S. support of General Zia, contending that he could not survive without American backing and charging that the president and his generals are U.S. puppets.

"If we want democracy in this country we must rid Pakistan of American influence," an opposition leader said.

AP
Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Dangerous New Heroin Is Spreading in U.S., Causing More Deaths

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An unusually potent and dangerous new form of Mexican heroin is being spread rapidly across the United States, according to U.S. drug enforcement officials.

They asserted that in the last year it has led to dozens, perhaps hundreds, of deaths by overdose, as well as to thousands of injuries.

The new heroin, which users call black tar because it resembles roofing tar in color and consistency, is increasingly dominating U.S. heroin markets. It is now sold in 27 states, up from four in 1983, according to officials of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration.

It is blamed for causing the first general increase in overall heroin use in more than five years, in part because its low price has forced down other heroin prices.

The drug agency says black tar sells in some areas of the country for one-tenth the price of the heroin previously available, although purity levels are as much as 40 times higher.

"It's a very serious problem and it's getting worse," said John C. Lawn, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The drug agency says the substance is manufactured and distributed by a new combination of amateur Mexican processors and smugglers, frustrating law-enforcement officials accustomed to investigating Mexico's more conventional drug-trafficking groups.

Farmers in the states of Durango, Sinaloa and Sonora in northern Mexico are processing it themselves from their own opium poppy crops, using a simplified process that accounts for the new heroin's unusual appearance and high purity as well as its low price.

In the United States, black tar sells on the street for as little as $2.50 for an average-size single dose of about 10 milligrams (about .0035 ounces). Conventional Mexican heroin sells for about $24 a dose.

The increasing availability of black tar is leading to a nationwide decline in prices for all types of heroin, according to a Drug Enforcement Agency report.

"Some areas are reporting decreases of 25 to 35 percent in the last quarter alone," the report said.

Unlike the powdered heroin that has been sold in the United States for many years, black tar is difficult for dealers to dilute because it is almost solid. As a result, it is often sold to users at purities of 90 percent or more. Typically, it is 60 to 70 percent pure, while conventional Mexican heroin usually ranges from 2 to 6 percent in purity.

Black tar is soluble in water and it dissolves when heated. Users inject it and inhale it, the drug agency said.

Because of the extraordinary potency of the substance, Mr. Lawn said, drug agency officials are "seeing far more overdose deaths."

Statistics from the government's Drug Abuse Warning Network show that from 1981 to 1985 the number of admissions to hospital emergency rooms for heroin-related cases increased 62 percent in 12 major cities where significant sales of black tar have been reported. Among those cities were Boston, Chicago and Detroit.

In 15 other cities where the substance is not known to be sold, including New York and Baltimore, such admissions for heroin-related cases increased by 32 percent over the same period.

Hospitals in San Francisco reported 199 heroin-related admissions in 1981. The number rose to 784 in 1984, when black tar first started appearing, and it increased again last year, to 1,084.

Mr. Locke said the number of deaths caused by black tar was difficult to measure because, to a medical examiner conducting an autopsy, the new heroin's chemical composition appears the same as that of any other heroin.

But he estimated that "at the least" the number of deaths caused by overdoses of black tar last year was in the dozens. The government stopped collecting drug-related death statistics several years ago.

Around the United States, about 500,000 people are believed to be heroin addicts, and perhaps two million others use the drug occasionally. Those estimates have remained stable since 1980.

But the drug agency's report said that now, largely because of black tar, an increasing use "by individuals in the middle-income and high-income brackets seems to be a developing trend."

The report added, "This fact appears to substantiate a suspected growth in the general heroin population."

U.S. Holds Advantage In SALT-2, Report Says

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Abandoning the second strategic arms treaty would enable the Soviet Union to add more weapons to its arsenal than the United States by 1990, according to an analysis by Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

The analysis states that if the SALT-2 limits are dropped, the Soviet Union will be able to produce nuclear weapon systems at a greater rate than the United States because the Soviet Union has more production lines for strategic weapons currently in operation.

The Reagan administration is deliberating whether the United States should continue to abide by the terms of the SALT-2 treaty, which was signed in 1979 but never ratified by the United States. The administration has accused the Soviet Union of violating some provisions of the agreement.

Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said the number of deployed Soviet strategic weapons could grow by 65 percent by the end of 1989, compared with 45 percent for the United States if the treaty were abandoned.

Mr. Aspin's analysis also says the Soviet Union would be in a better position to add more warheads to missiles that already are deployed, further expanding its arsenal. This is because Soviet missiles have a greater payload capacity than American missiles.

The congressman said that such a growth in the Soviet missile arsenal would substantially improve the Soviet capability to counter any anti-missile system that the United States might deploy.

He also said that such an increase would make it difficult for a force of mobile Midgetman missiles, which the United States may deploy in the 1990s, to survive an attack.

NYT
Les Aspin

CIA Lowers Estimate of Soviet Arms Spending

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency now estimates that Soviet spending on weapons procurement has been almost flat for a decade and is likely to grow little, or even decline, during the next five years, according to congressional testimony.

The CIA's Pentagon counterpart, the Defense Intelligence Agency, supports most of the agency's conclusions after arguing for several years that the CIA was underestimating Soviet spending.

Past differences "have been narrowed greatly," the agencies said, although the Defense Intelligence Agency still asserts that Soviet procurement spending increased by 3 percent to 4 percent annually from 1982 to 1984.

The intelligence agencies stressed that although they have again lowered their estimate of Soviet military spending, the Soviet Union nonetheless spent enough to outproduce the United States in most categories of weapons during the past 10 years.

In addition, as the Soviet economy has stagnated, the military share of its gross national product has increased to between 15 percentto 17 percent, almost three times the U.S. share, the agencies said.

The spending estimates were presented to the Joint Economic Committee's subcommittee on economic resources, competitiveness and security economics during a closed session early in March The subcommittee released a declassified version of the agencies' joint testimony Sunday.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had used the Defense Intelligence Agency's higher estimates of Soviet spending growth as ammunition in his battles with Congress for higher U.S. military spending.

"Based on current trends, our projections for the '90s give us no reason to feel that we can rest in our effort to prevent the Soviets from achieving a very significant, exploitable, military advantage," he said last week.

But Senator William Proxmire, a Democrat of Wisconsin who is a member of the Joint Economic Committee and a critic of Reagan military spending, said the CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency testimony called Mr. Weinberger's view into question.

"I think that those hearings are very convincing evidence that the Soviet Union has not had the kind of buildup that has been described by the Defense Department," Mr. Proxmire said. "Their increase in procurement has been 1 percent, while our procurement increase during the past three years has been 13 percent per year."

The intelligence agencies said that Soviet military leaders were likely to accept for now the Soviet Union's emphasis on investment in civilian industries, particularly advanced technologies that would ultimately benefit the defense sector.

But by the end of the decade, they said, the military sector may challenge the priorities of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"The real test of Gorbachev's support will come in two or three years when renewed demands for expanding and renovating defense industries begin, as defense industries have to start preparing to produce new generations of weapons," the agencies said.

The CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency predicted that in some areas, such as fighter planes and helicopters, Soviet production rates might decrease during the next five years.

But they will continue to produce more than U.S. arms industries, and, as in the United States, they will increasingly emphasize sophisticated technology instead of large numbers of weapons, the intelligence officials testified.

Ulster Police Become a Target of Protestants, Too

By Robert O'Connor
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Northern Ireland's police force, long the object of enmity and suspicion from the province's Roman Catholic community, finds itself reluctantly squaring off against another potential enemy: the territory's Protestant majority.

Since the beginning of the year, policemen of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, known as the RUC, have clashed repeatedly with Protestant crowds angry about November's British-Irish agreement, which gives the Irish government a consultative role in the running of Northern Ireland.

Now some Protestants are beginning to fight back against individual policemen, men whom the community once saw as their guardians against a militant Catholic minority.

The fighting takes many forms beyond direct violent protest: bricks through the window of a policeman's home, harassment of family members at the supermarket, being turned away at restaurants and pubs.

In Portadown, site of violent protests Monday, some Protestants have begun forcing some locally based police officers to move.

"This is something new," said a sergeant of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

"The Protestants," he said, "see us not as their friends anymore but as their enemies."

Chief Superintendent Bertie McCaffrey, a police spokesman, said: "There are undoubtedly people in the Protestant community who do not hold us in great affection at the present time because we have prevented them from doing things that they felt they ought to do."

One sergeant, a Protestant, said he was used to being a target. He has served for years in a border area where policemen have been particularly vulnerable to attacks from the Irish Republican Army.

He told of the family pressures that some Protestant policemen now face: a father who might tell his son not to come home again; a brother who refuses to speak.

"When we're off duty," the sergeant said, "we can't go to the pub because we're not accepted there. We're told to get out. We're harassed and we're told we're not welcome."

A recent article in Fortnight, a Belfast-based political review, said that the political future of Northern Ireland depended on attitudes within the police.

Chris Ryder, Irish affairs correspondent for the Sunday Times of London, wrote: "If the RUC chooses to rebel or mutiny and become again the armed wing of unionism and lend its muscle to defying the British government, the consequences for Northern Ireland are unthinkable."

Despite efforts to attract Catholic recruits, the Royal Ulster Constabulary remains overwhelmingly Protestant, and Superintendent McCaffrey acknowledged that the police force has long had its problems in winning acceptance from Catholics.

However, he said, "up to a year or two ago, we felt that we had by and large the majority of the Protestant community with us. It is a source of concern that some Protestant people will attack individual police officers in their homes."

The pressure is coming not just from relatives and neighbors. A recent newspaper advertisement placed by leaders of Northern Ireland's two Protestant-backed unionist parties called for members of the constabulary force to consider their position under the British-Irish agreement.

The ad said, "you are being asked to serve a second master — the government of an Irish Republic which spawned the Provisional IRA and which still harbors the murderers of so many of your gallant colleagues."

The advertisement was signed by James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, and the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Sam Beattie, assistant secretary of the Police Federation for Northern Ireland, which represents members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary up to the rank of middle management, said the typical policeman was suddenly "the man in the middle."

"The government in Westminster, which makes the law, says there are certain things that have to be done," Mr. Beattie said, "and it's our people that have to do them."

"Our problem," he added, "is that we are not an army of occupation. We live here. Our children go to school here. Our parents live here."

The Associated Press
AN INFANT PACESETTER — Esther Clarke playing with her three-month-old son Mark at a hospital in Birmingham, England, after he become the youngest child to be fitted with a heart pacemaker. At birth, his heart was beating at half the normal rate.

No More English at Tripoli University

Reuters

TRIPOLI, Libya — The Libyan authorities have closed the English and French departments at Tripoli's al-Fatah University in a move to promote the use of Arabic, Libyan radio has reported. Students at the campus confirmed the move.

Libyan radio said Sunday that books in English and French were burned, but students interviewed said they knew nothing of this.

The students said other departments teaching in English, including engineering, medical and science faculties, were closed until they could be converted to Arabic.

The students said the closures were part of a Libyan policy developed over the past five years to avoid the use of languages other than Arabic.

A city bookshop was still selling English language technical volumes, however, including scientific and medical textbooks. Many other technical books were Arabic versions of foreign publications.

The "Green Book," which contains thoughts of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, was on sale in English, French, German and Turkish.

Languages other than Arabic are seldom seen in print in Tripoli, except for a few revolutionary posters, and the airport announces flights only in Arabic.

Road signs, advertisements and documents are in Arabic only, although state television has news bulletins in English.

Officials tried to prevent foreign journalists from traveling to al-Fatah University from their hotel, and guards refused them access to the sprawling campus on the edge of the Libyan capital.

The university, formerly called Tripoli University, is the city's largest with about 24,000 students.

Some students also said foreign languages would be banned from other institutions of higher education and secondary schools across the country.

South Korea Police Arrest 69 at Rally

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The police arrested 69 persons Monday after a large opposition rally attended by thousands of South Koreans pressing their demands for direct presidential elections.

The police also were put on a monthlong state of alert.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party hailed Sunday's gathering in the southwestern city of Kwangju as a success. The party said the people's yearning for democracy had proven "greater than expected."

But the National Police and the ruling Democratic Justice Party accused opposition forces of inciting people through radical slogans. The police warned that such "illegal agitative actions" will not be tolerated at future rallies.

As many as 100,000 people turned out in Kwangju to launch a regional petition campaign for constitutional changes allowing direct presidential elections, a hot political issue that has provoked sharp confrontation between the government of President Chun Doo Hwan and the opposition.

Mr. Chun came to power in 1980 after an uprising in Kwangju in which the government said that 191 people were killed. Opposition groups put the toll much higher.

The police said that about 4,000 people who attended the rally had marched for five hours through Kwangju's main streets in a noisy anti-government demonstration, and that 500 had defied police orders to disperse.

Witnesses said the police had fired tear gas to scatter the marchers. The police said some demonstrators had started a bonfire and burned down an advertising tower set up by the city government. Stones were thrown at the police.

Kim Dae Jung, a dissident leader, was unable to attend the rally because the police in Seoul had prevented him from traveling to Kwangju.

Another dissident leader, Kim Young Sam, and the head of the New Korea Democratic Party, Lee Min Woo, had called on the crowds to help maintain order after some marchers appeared to get out of control.

Mr. Lee expressed regret over the violent actions of some demonstrators, and vowed that that the party would do its best at future rallies to maintain order.

Police officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the monthlong special police alert was called to deal with possible terrorism and student activism, but it was apparently motivated in part by fears of possible disturbances at future rallies.

In April, Seoul is to be the site of several international events, including the general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees. Police officials said the alert calls for stepped-up checks and vigilance at airports, hotels and other public places.

The opposition is seeking direct, popular election of South Korea's president, rather than the present electoral college method that they say favors those already in power. Mr. Chun is opposed to any constitutional changes until after 1988, when his terms expires.

Sudan Faces Major Voting Problems

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan begins on Tuesday its first general elections in 18 years. Voting, scheduled to last 12 days, is complicated by poor transportation and communications, the high illiteracy rate and armed rebellion.

The election was called to restore civilian rule to Africa's largest country, whose economy is in a tailspin because of civil unrest and famine brought on by the African drought. Voting comes a year after an army coup ended Gaafar Nimeiri's 16-year presidency.

Sudan's six million registered voters will choose 264 members of the assembly, which will draft a new constitution and select a five-member "Sovereignty Council" and cabinet.

Of the 264 constituencies, balloting has been postponed indefinitely in 37 in the south, where the Ethiopian-backed Sudan People's Liberation Army is battling government forces in a rebellion that began three years ago.

Thirty of the country's 50 political parties have fielded up to 1,400 candidates for the assembly. The Saudi magazine al-Majalla reported that a recent poll of 1,500 Sudanese showed leading contenders in the elections were two Moslem fundamentalist groups, the Umma Party and the National Islamic Front, and the pro-Egyptian Democratic Unionists.

All three favor a more nonaligned foreign policy than that of General Nimeiri, who in his final years in power allied himself with the United States.

Sudanese sources said that Libya was contributing heavily to both the Umma Party, led by former Prime Minister Sadek al-Mahdi, and the National Islamic Front headed by Hassan Abdalla al-Turabi.

The sources also said that Saudi Arabia was giving money to the Umma Party and the Democratic Unionists, while Iran was contributing to the National Islamic Front.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, led by Colonel John Garang, has denounced the election and has stepped up fighting in the south to disrupt it. Southern politicians also have called for postponing the voting until the rebels agree to a cease-fire.

Colonel Garang refused to end the rebellion after General Nimeiri's fall, denouncing the new military leadership as puppets of the old regime. The guerrilla army has called for radical changes in Sudanese politics, including an end to Islamic law and development of ties with progressive, revolutionary movements worldwide.

The rebellion is not the only complicating factor. There are 59 major ethnic groups who speak 115 languages and dialects, making the election an logistical nightmare.

Paved roads are few, communications are primitive and 80 percent of the estimated 21 million people are illiterate. Galal Mohammed Ahmed, secretary-general of the election commission, said that mobile voting booths would roam the countryside, searching out would-be voters among nomads in Sudan's wastelands.

Because of the high illiteracy rate, ballots will indicate candidates' affiliation by symbols, usually an animal or a tool. To prevent voting fraud, election officials will mark each voter's forefinger and middle finger with ink that takes two weeks to wear off.

Mr. Ahmed said that police and army units, as well as a special election security force, would guard polling places "whether they are unstable because of the candidates or because of the rebels."

As voting is completed at each polling station, ballots will be transported under guard to the nearest army camp until April 12, the final voting day, Mr. Ahmed said. Votes will be counted from April 13 to April 16, and results will be radioed to an election center in Omdurman, across the Nile River from Khartoum, for tabulation.

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Lange Urges U.S. to Discuss Ways to Resolve Policy Dispute

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — On the eve of a Pacific tour by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that pointedly excludes New Zealand, Prime Minister David Lange said the United States had formed a mistaken belief that its strategic interests would be damaged by his government's ban on nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships.

In an interview Sunday, Mr. Lange said Mr. Weinberger and other senior members of the President Ronald Reagan's administration should study New Zealand's anti-nuclear legislation and "talk to us rather than talk at us from media bursts abroad."

Mr. Weinberger was due Tuesday in Seoul to begin a two-week visit to South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Australia.

In Australia, he is expected to discuss with the government of Prime Minister Robert J. Hawke various possible ways of preserving the U.S.-Australian defense link and the framework of the 1951 ANZUS treaty without New Zealand's participation.

ANZUS, which stands for Australia, New Zealand and the United States, is a mutual defense pact.

U.S. officials warned when the anti-nuclear legislation was put before Parliament in Wellington in December by Mr. Lange's Labor government that if it became law Washington would terminate its defense obligation to New Zealand.

Mr. Lange's government, elected in July 1984 on an anti-nuclear platform, triggered a crisis in the ANZUS alliance when it refused to allow a U.S. Navy destroyer to dock in New Zealand in February 1985.

Wellington wanted an assurance that the ship was not carrying nuclear weapons.

The U.S. says it cannot, as a matter of policy, confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons because to do so would signal potential adversaries which American vessels are carrying them.

Mr. Lange said Sunday that he expected the bill on a New Zealand nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control to become law in July or August.

Under the legislation, the prime minister may only grant approval for entry by foreign warships into New Zealand waters if he is satisfied that they will not be carrying any nuclear explosive device.

The U.S. argues that if the ANZUS pact is to remain strong and an integral part of the Western alliance, its members must have routine access to each other's ports.

Mr. Lange maintains that New Zealand has never been part of the system of Western nuclear deterrence.

In a speech last year, he said that "unlike NATO, the ANZUS alliance has in the past been regarded by the treaty partners as a conventional alliance, not a nuclear alliance."

Asked Sunday whether he saw scope for a settlement of the dispute with the United States over New Zealand's ANZUS obligations that would protect the nuclear concerns of both parties, Mr. Lange replied:

"Yes. It's a very simple one. It's for the U.S. to realize that our legislation does not require them to breach their neither-confirm-nor-deny policy, and then to come without nuclear weapons."

He said the United States would not be required to disclose whether nuclear arms were aboard.

"An adversary would form the view that the U.S., if it was obeying the restraint, did not have that ship nuclear-armed when it was in the port," he said.

"That is not to say that the adversary could count on that ship remaining un-nuclear armed, because it is a routine practice for some navies to transfer specific armaments and to deploy them at sea," he added.

Mr. Lange said that if the logic of U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons was to make its warships less vulnerable to preemptive or retaliatory strikes, then he assumed that any navy would want its enemy to think ships were free of nuclear arms.

He could not understand "what failure in U.S. military strategy results from a vessel having come to New Zealand and then being thought by its potential rival not to be nuclear-armed. It removes it from the preemptive hit list."

Mr. Lange claimed that neither he nor any other representative of his government had been able to discuss these arguments with the Reagan administration.

"The representatives of the U.S. government at high level won't talk to us," he said. "Our ambassador has been in Washington now for about 14 months, and he still hasn't met the secretary of state."

Last November, the United States showed its displeasure with New Zealand when it refused to receive an envoy who proposed to bring a draft of the anti-nuclear bill to Washington and discuss it with top State Department officials.

Reuters-UPI

Caspar W. Weinberger

U.S. Again Asking Spain to Take Marcos

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The United States has quietly reopened negotiations with Spain in an effort to find a haven for former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, Reagan administration officials said Sunday.

Although Spain appeared two weeks ago to have rejected efforts by the United States to move Mr. Marcos and his family there, administration officials in Santa Barbara and in Washington said Sunday that talks had resumed. They said Spain, at this point, was "the most viable option."

A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman, reached in Madrid, said that Spain had "discarded the possibility of receiving" Mr. Marcos and that he was not aware of any discussions on the subject between American and Spanish officials in recent days.

The official, Inocencio Arias, said that Spain had a policy of offering refuge to dictators when such an action would help bring about a transition to democracy. "But in this case, Mr. Marcos is already out of the country," he said, adding that neither President Corazon C. Aquino "nor any other official of the new democratic government has asked Spain to take him in."

Mr. Arias added that if the Aquino government were to make such a request, "the Spanish government could consider it."

He said that the question of Spanish asylum for Mr. Marcos had been raised by the United States "about a month ago" but that he believed "there has been no further contact on the subject with this ministry during the past week."

Mr. Marcos's top choices for a refuge are known to have been Spain, Mexico and Panama, in that order, administration officials said. Because Mexico and Panama, as well as Singapore, have rejected American efforts to obtain a permanent home for him, the possibility that Spain might take him has become a matter of some urgency.

The former president and his wife, Imelda, have moved into a rented house in Hawaii.

■ **Corruption Denied**

Mr. Marcos has denied charges of corruption, said that U.S. officials may have taken part in his ouster, and indicated for the first time that he may return from exile, The Associated Press reported Monday from Manila.

"We must war again against the monster who imposes slavery," he said in telephone call taped Monday in Manila.

And in a handwritten postscript to an eight-page letter dated March 21 and addressed to "my beloved Filipino countrymen" in his home region, Mr. Marcos said, "Remain united so that we will see each other again."

In the telephone message, Mr. Marcos said the "coup d'etat" that toppled him in February "was apparently helped by some of the elements of the American government," but he did not mention names.

Mr. Marcos accused Mrs. Aquino of striving for wealth and power, imposing a dictatorship, and allowing her followers to loot his palace and wear his wife's dresses.

The letter and telephone call were the first long public statements from Mr. Marcos since he fled the country Feb. 26.

He said in Honolulu on Sunday that he still considers himself the Philippine president. Mr. Marcos greeted about 1,000 well-wishers on his first venture into public since he fled. He and his wife faced reporters as they mingled with supporters outside a travel agency, which is owned by a supporter.

Greater London Council Fades Away

Reuters

LONDON — London's government went out of business Monday under a sky ablaze with fireworks and to the mournful strains of Haydn's "Farewell Symphony."

After 97 years, London is the only West European capital without a central authority elected by local taxpayers.

The leftist Greater London Council and councils in six other cities are being abolished by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government as inefficient, undemocratic and too costly.

The seven councils handled such matters as fire services, garbage disposal, the arts, highway planning, traffic and — except in London — public transport.

The fireworks and a valedictory concert in the Royal Festival Hall ended a weeklong festive wake, which also marked the end of the five-year tenure of the Greater London Council's leader, Ken Livingstone.

The Greater London Council's powers will be scattered among a total of 80 groups, and some will pass to unelected groups or central government departments.

Ethiopian Jews Face Challenges in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Hebrew newspaper under his arm, is a garage mechanic. His monthly take-home pay is about 500 shekels ($340). In addition, he receives a supplement from the government for taking a training course to advance his skills.

The younger man, who has done obligatory military service after completing a year of language training in an "absorption center," where all immigrants begin their Israeli lives, betrayed the impatience that marks Ethiopian immigrants of his generation. He said he wanted to study full-time to get ahead faster. He would prefer to move out of his neighborhood, where Ethiopians are a majority.

"If we spent more time with Israelis," Mr. Brahna said, "we would make more progress and learn the language better, instead of always speaking our language."

Mr. Yosef, resigned, said he does not aspire to a more advanced job. "I don't worry as long as I get my pay," he said.

The conversations illustrated the differences that govern the approach to integration of the immigrants.

The Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency, which are sometimes at odds over the Ethiopian program — estimated to cost up to $400 million over three years — in effect divide the newcomers into three groups. They are the children, those to 18 and 28 and those who are older.

Optimism runs high for the youngest.

"They are very powerfully motivated to learn, to advance, to modernize, to fit in and to assimilate, even the not very bright ones," said Norman Krasner, who came from the United States and teaches at Orde Wingate Children's Village near Haifa, a religious boarding school that numbers 120 Ethiopians among its 410 pupils.

Peter Addleston, a teacher on sabbatical from a junior high school on New York's Lower East Side, shook his head in disbelief.

"They thank me at the end of the class," he said of his Ethiopian students. "Soon I'll have to face again the hard realities of teaching in New York."

Yossi Kuchik, assistant to the absorption minister, said: "The most important group for us is those who are 18 to 28. They are the leadership group, and we invest most in them in education and professional training programs."

Educated Ethiopians of long residence in Israel said the crumbling of parental authority had produced deep disorientation among the immigrants and deepened the depressive effects of the rabbinical challenge to their Jewishness and their sense of grief over those left behind.

"The children discover here that their parents are illiterate and can't answer their questions," said an Ethiopian working for the government. "Many of their dreams are all shattered."

He was explaining the reaction of many middle-aged Ethiopians to Israeli reality, particularly to the rabbinical insistence that they must undergo immersion in a *mikva*, or ritual bath, to cleanse them of any impurity their Jewishness may have suffered in their long isolation from the mainstream.

Of the 8,000 who were brought here in the much-publicized "Operation Moses," the Absorption Ministry considers 2,000 as presently employable. Joblessness also is above the national average among those who arrived earlier.

Saudis Said to Cut Oil Output

(Continued from Page 1)

to come under scrutiny at the OPEC meeting.

"A drop in output could well be helpful to them at OPEC," an industry source said.

Industry analysts said there had been growing expectations of a drop in Saudi output, largely for technical reasons, and the kingdom might well have decided the timing of such a drop would be convenient.

According to the Middle East Economic Survey, Sheik Yamani said, "Our policy is not to cut production from the present level."

But he added, "If in very abnormal circumstances the government decided to reduce production, then we have a precedent in the past to use pro rata cutbacks. In other words, cutting a certain percentage from everybody."

Asked what might compel Saudi Arabia to change its production policy, he said: "I am not implying that we would change it or that there are reasons to do so.

"But let's see what will happen. I am not ruling out anything because so many countries in OPEC are already exceeding their quotas. Some countries have made it clear that they have no quota now."

Sheikh Yamani reportedly "strongly reaffirmed his view that stability can only be restored to the world oil market if the non-OPEC exporters, with particular emphasis on the United Kingdom, cooperate with OPEC in a global accord on production regulations."

"Without the help of the outsiders, we will never be able to restore order in OPEC because the member countries cannot reduce their output any further," he said.

In his weekend statement, Mr. Oteiba also suggested postponing the April 15 OPEC conference in Geneva unless advance contacts among all oil producers guaranteed it would stabilize the world oil market.

"With the conference only two weeks away, I do not see any worthwhile efforts or contacts among the OPEC members and nonmembers to lay the groundwork for its success," the official Emirates News Agency quoted him as saying.

"We must exert extraordinary efforts to ensure success. Otherwise there is no need to convene the conference and it must be postponed." *(Reuters, UPI, AP)*

U.S. Asks Private Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1)

hat such discussions only make it ore difficult for each side to engage in the give-and-take of negotiions.

Mr. Shultz noted Sunday that his eeting two weeks ago in Stockolm with the Soviet prime minisr, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, accomlished little because the private essage he was carrying from Mr. eagan to discuss with the Soviet ficial had already been divulged the White House and rejected by ass.

In that letter, Mr. Reagan reewed his invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to send experts to monitor a U.S. underground nuclear explosion in Nevada in the third week of April and observe a new U.S. verification system called Cortex.

Mr. Reagan said that if progress could be made in verification, this could lead the way to U.S. ratification of two treaties signed in the 1970s on limiting nuclear underground explosions to no more than 150 kilotons, which carry the force of 150,000 tons of TNT.

The Russians rejected that proposal because they said their objective was to ban all tests not to observe them.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Sound of the 18th Century

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — An old recording of George Gershwin performing "Rhapsody in Blue" is unexpectedly revealing — he plays some passages at about twice the speed taken by most musicians today. And piano rolls can give us a fairly accurate idea of how Debussy, for instance, performed his own works.

But how far back can we listen to the past? How splendid it would be to have some kind of recording that would reveal how, say, Handel or one of his close disciples played his work, especially in light of the debate over "traditional" and "authentic" interpretation.

The problem of knowing how the masters played has bothered Olivier Roux for more than 30 years. Surely, he reasoned, one could find some form of proof if one searched through the repertoire of tunes on rare surviving specimens of an obscure ancestor of the phonograph and the piano roll: the barrel organ.

This instrument, now generally associated with merry-go-rounds and monkeys wearing a tarboosh, was not at all an instrument of nostalgic vulgarity during the 18th century. Its tone was more refined, its pipes were gentle, not shrill, and it played the airs that were fashionable in middle-class and aristocratic homes.

In the early 1960s Roux heard rumors of the existence of an implausible musicological coelacanth: an 18th-century instrument containing several Handel organ concertos. Roux, who works for Radio France, tried to find out the whereabouts of this extraordinary instrument. He had little success at first; all he knew was that it was reportedly somewhere in England.

In 1963 he had his first strike. The French musicologist Antoine Geoffroy-Dechaume returned from a summer session in Oxford with a tape that some of his pupils had offered him. They said they had secretly recorded it in the shop of an antique dealer. It gave a feeble and rather wheezy idea of the repertoire of an antique barrel-organ that was sorely in need of repair.

The recording galvanized Roux. The instrument was clearly the one he had heard about. The tape contained a performance of one of Handel's organ concertos, which, for all the imperfections of an instrument with leaky bellows and untuned pipes, corroborated what Roux had learned about 18th-century style. Where was the instrument? Geoffroy-Dechaume did not know, and he did not have the addresses of the students who could have told him.

Then, in 1980, Roux met C. F. Colt, an English builder of prefabricated houses and a dedicated collector of musical instruments. Colt showed him around his collection and, in passing, pointed out a prize item he had inherited from an antique dealer who had recently died.

With its walnut and mahogany casing and its 19 golden dummy pipes showing through openings on the front, the instrument, which stood 1.7 meters (5.5 feet) high, was clearly a barrel organ of the 18th century. Roux took a closer look at the 112 pewter and 28 larchwood pipes inside, read a list of the works contained on the 16 interchangeable barrels that came with it, and suppressed a whoop. The list included Handel's organ concertos Opus 4, Nos. 2 and 5; excerpts from "Water Music"; and a number of airs from Handel's operas. It was the instrument that had been clandestinely taped some years before.

The organ, which bore no date, was the work of an English builder named Holland. A handwritten booklet by Holland that came with the instrument gave some significant information. Holland was a craftsman, not a musician, so when he wanted to record Handel's works, he turned to John-Christopher Smith (1712-95), who had been a pupil of Handel's and his successor as organist at the Foundling Hospital. When Handel was going blind at the end of his life (he died in 1759), it was Smith who transcribed the last works of the old composer from dictation.

Smith was uniquely placed to know how this music should be performed. He was Handel's pupil and knew how Handel's audiences expected the music to sound.

The task Smith accepted was one of mathematical precision. The maple-wood barrels, each 73 centimeters long, had to be studded with brass pins that would act much like a finger on a keyboard, raising (rather than lowering) the keys in passing and causing each note to be played at the right moment; the instrument's pipes are sounded by air from a bellows. The usual procedure was to indicate the position of each pin on a large sheet of paper, wrap the paper around the barrel and drive the pins into the wood.

Colt invited Roux to turn the handle. The instrument had been overhauled since that earlier asthmatic tape had been made, but there was still a lot of work to be done on it. When Roux subsequently brought Rémy Royer, an expert restorer, to look at the instrument, he learned that the screws were undoubtedly made in the latter part of the 18th century — between 1780 and 1800, Royer said.

The instrument contains a large repertoire of works that are familiar to modern listeners through the scores published in Handel's day. Most such instruments play arrangements of familiar tunes that have not necessarily been written down. This one allows a musician to study the score and see how a pupil of Handel's performed it. The effect is striking. The subtle "swing" advocated by the "authentic" movement is there, so discreet as to be felt more than noticed. Ornamentation is often abundant, especially in the slow passages of the Concerto No. 5.

Roux's chief concern was to get recordings made from the instrument in the best possible conditions. He persuaded Colt to part with the organ temporarily so that it could be restored by Royer in Paris, and convinced the French recording company Erato that the venture was worthwhile. The Handel tercentenary in 1985 seemed an appropriate time to release the record.

The organ was recorded in January last year. In July, Colt died, leaving his collection to be administered by his widow.

The record was released in France this past January under the title "A Period Recording: A Barrel Organ from the 18th Century." It is expected to be released in the United States within a few months.

Among the reactions that gave Roux the most satisfaction was a letter from the Austrian pianist Paul Badura-Skoda, known for his interest in problems of interpretation and his work with period instruments.

Badura-Skoda bought the record on a trip to Paris and wrote some unsolicited praise, declaring that its release was "a musical event of considerable magnitude."

Olivier Roux and the Handel barrel organ.

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Nuremberg Chronicle Given to College

United Press International

LAKE FOREST, Illinois — A copy of the 500-year-old Nuremberg Chronicle, valued at $25,000, has been donated to Lake Forest College.

"It's like an endowment," said the college librarian, Arthur H. Miller Jr. "If we don't burn it up, if I don't drop it, it should last virtually forever."

The 288-page chronicle, written by a Nuremberg physician, Hartmann Schedel, was published in 1493. The copy donated to Lake Forest by a Chicago book collector, Isaac Goldman, is bulkily bound in ivory pigskin and is in sturdy condition, Miller said.

The chronicle, which tells the world's history starting with Adam and Eve, was probably part of the first large-scale effort to market books to upwardly mobile residents of the major cities of Europe, Miller said.

Cocker's Perpetual 'Comeback'

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Debut albums are often titled only with the artist's name, so it is a measure of this 41-year-old veteran's repeated retreats that his EMI recording released last month is called, simply, "Cocker."

He has gone up and down too often for it to be called a comeback, though it is his first album for EMI. Joe Cocker's professional life has been one continuous comeback. It was a long haul to get somewhere to come back from in the first place. He was once called "rock's saddest casualty."

In Europe promoting the new album with grace and even a wary trace of pleasure, he was no longer the berserk, hirsute Cocker of yore. His hair was clipped and combed. The drink was tea, "with milk, please, ma'am."

His trademark twitch was missing: "I'm busy unlearning all the ticks I picked up from Ray Charles when I first started singing as a kid. Not that I'm trying to be more white or something. I'd just like to get rid of some of those 'Oh babys' and 'Right nows.'"

At 20, while he was working as a gas fitter in his native Sheffield, England, Cocker became lead singer with a band called Vance Arnold and the Avengers. He took a six-month leave from the gas company. The band recorded singles that never caught on and the band ended up nowhere after touring with the Hollies, the Stones and Manfred Mann. Cocker went back to fitting gas pipes in Sheffield.

Then he put together the Grease Band, an apt name. They cut funky singles that aroused cult interest, and they were the hit of the Windsor Jazz And Blues Festival. The amount of respect Cocker was beginning to earn from Britain's rock elite was illustrated by the presence of Jimmy Page and Steve Winwood on the Grease Band's 1969 cover of the Beatles song "With a Little Help From My Friends," which went to No. 1. Cocker's brand of creative mumbling is in the grand tradition of the blues, and the New Musical Express called him "the most convincing blues singer" ever produced by Britain.

Visually, his conviction took astonishingly distinctive form. He vibrated as though tied to a jackhammer, he shook and bobbed, his arms flailing. Some critics found all this offensive, and the audience often laughed during his segment of the film "Woodstock."

Meanwhile, the Grease Band was getting too greasy. Cocker was frequently too drunk to remember lyrics on stage. In 1970, Leon Russell put him in front of a boisterous collection of hangers-on, animals, roadies and musicians, a 40-piece portable entourage called Mad Dogs and Englishmen. It produced a live album and a documentary film and left Cocker "broke, sick and paranoid."

Christian Rose

Joe Cocker: "There are areas of compromise available."

"It left me in a daze, man. People just split in the middle without saying goodbye. One couple got married, next day they were just not there any more. It was all falling apart around me. I trusted the wrong people. I was too bombed to take care of business."

For six months, he drove aimlessly around Britain in a van: "I slept in the van. I just went north until I got to the Hebrides. I went down to Wales. Not once was I recognized."

He blamed his fall in the 1970s on himself: "It was self-indulgence. I'd do ballads because I like ballads, with no thought for the sales. I always assumed that if you turned out something good it would sell. Not so. You've got to give a record company something they'll want to push. You've got to push it yourself. But I also learned that there are areas of compromise available. On my new album there's not one tune I wouldn't be happy to go out on the road with. And I'm touring Germany to support the album in May. I used to be too busy drinking to worry about that stuff.

"I'm hyper, I seem to need to knock myself out. At least I'm not killing myself with booze any more. I don't drink before shows, but I have this insomnia problem and drinking is the only way I can get some sleep. And, you know, drinking is fun, it makes you feel better."

He recorded intermittently through the 1970s. He was arrested for marijuana possession in Australia. He was nominated for a Grammy for a track he recorded with the Crusaders in 1981. He won a Grammy for "Up Where We Belong," with Jennifer Warnes in 1983. Randy Newman's "You Can Leave Your Hat On" is on the new album; he sang it on the soundtrack of the movie "9½ Weeks." There's "some peace and quiet with my old lady who keeps me under control back home in Santa Barbara, California, a peaceful place." He wrote a song for "Wildcats," a Goldie Hawn movie, which "didn't stir any reaction at all."

So the comeback goes on: "I just want to do shows, preferably in small halls, and make a record from time to time. My new company wants another album from me in November. Tina Turner is on the same label and while I don't expect they can do for me what they did for her, I'm quite happy and a bit astonished to still be in circulation at all."

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Greenaway Works Small Miracle With Fantastic, Allusion-Filled 'ZOO'

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — "ZOO: A Zed and Two Noughts," by the British director Peter Greenaway from his own script (opening here April 9), must hold the record for cramming mythic references into a movie. Every character and line is drolly archetypal, as though a crew of crackpot gods had taken over the zoo of the title.

The company includes a pair of separated Siamese twins, Oliver and Oswald Deuce (played by the

MOVIE MARQUEE

English actors and brothers Brian and Eric Deacon), a story-telling prostitute named Venus de Milo, a zookeeper driven to kill any animal colored black and white, and a doctor whose surgical procedures are governed by an urge to create living replicas of paintings by Vermeer.

The story begins with the sudden deaths of Oliver's and Oswald's wives in a car wreck. The brothers' urge to understand an existence ruled by accident leads them into an obsessive study of evolution, symmetry and decay, and into a joint affair with Alba Bewick (the wonderfully comic Andrea Ferreol), driver of the death car. When Alba — whose legs have been removed by the doctor in accord with his peculiar interpretation of Vermeer — tells Oswald there are at least 5,000 accidents a day, he replies: "This one is different: the wives of two zoologists, killed in a Mercury driven by a woman named Bewick, hit by a swan on Swan's Way." The question is, does this litany of allusions add up to more than a mysterious mess?

Greenaway eventually achieves a small miracle, pulling these elements together into a fantastic but coherent statement. His method will be familiar to those who saw his "Draughtsman's Contract." Every picture in "ZOO" is constructed (and lighted) like a Vermeer, loaded with visual details that keep the flood of themes quietly present.

□

"Coostance," the first feature by the New Zealand director Bruce Morrison, reveals the title character (Donogh Rees) as a young woman captivated by her father, envied and hated by her mother and immersed in an imported dream of Hollywood glamor in the Auckland society of the 1940s. Her skill in living up to the model of Rita Hayworth takes Constance from her middle-class home to the top of the suffocatingly proper local circles. But she can't stand the predictability of her new realms; she'd rather be Gilda than gilded.

A visiting photographer feeds her fantasies by taking her picture, but when he rapes her during a sitting, Constance's sanity begins to disintegrate.

Rees is as beautiful, mysterious and tough as her hard-climbing role demands. Hence Constance's decline leaves a bad taste of gratuitous cruelty. Morrison piles so much misfortune on her that a camel would crack under the load.

□

The international success of Nagisa Oshima's 1976 "Ai No Korida" (In the Realm of the Senses) and other more recent films has led to renewed interest in his early work and, notably, to the international release of his second film, "Seishun Zankoku Monogatari" (Cruel Stories of Youth, playing in Paris as "Contes Cruels de la Jeunesse"), made in 1960. This was Oshima's first work in color, and involved a decision not to film the color green. In his grim urban landscape, the absence of green, the color of fertility, underscores his key theme, the withering of hope and love.

Makoto (Miyuki Kawano), a schoolgirl, risks her future and pride for Kiyoshi (Yusuke Kawazo), who rapes her, then doles out just enough tenderness to exploit her need for love. He enlists her as the bait in a classic sex/extortion scheme. When she becomes pregnant, Kiyoshi insists on an abortion, raising the money from another lover. As Makoto lies unconscious in a run-down, illegal clinic, her sister Yuki (Yoshiko Kuga) enters the adjoining room, where she begs the doctor, a past love, for a chance to relive their youth. "We have no dreams," shouts the eavesdropping Kiyoshi from Makoto's bedside. "That's why we'll never be like you."

Perhaps, Oshima suggests, an absence of dreams is the worst dream of all. In one striking image, Makoto wanders at the edge of the screen as a tide of red and blue neon seethes over her shoulder. Oshima gradually pulls the camera back from his characters, merging them into the urban crowd, as though their loss of the illusion that each may somehow save the other entails the loss of their identities. This is a cruel film, and a great one.

□

"Inspecteur Lavardin" is the sequel to Claude Chabrol's "Poulet au Vinaigre," in which Jean Poiret created the title character. Its narrative follows the geometry of the classic whodunit (the film is full of allusions to detectives from Sherlock Holmes to Colombo), but with some hilarious new angles.

The naked body of a rich prude is discovered on a beach near his Brittany mansion. The man's widow, Hélène (Bernadette Lafont), and brother-in-law, Claude (Jean-Claude Brialy), turn out to be, respectively, Lavardin's long-lost lover and his partner in what seems to be crime. The first clues generate further mysteries, most of them turning around Hélène's angelic daughter, Véronique (Hermine Clair).

If the script by Chabrol and Dominique Roulet occasionally plays fast and loose with clues, the unfailingly excellent cast nonetheless follows Chabrol to something more exciting than a standard crime puzzler.

□

A suitably lighthearted subtitle for "Conseil de Famille" (Family Council) might be, "The family that steals together stays together" — that is, until they stop stealing. The story, adapted by Costa-Gavras from the novel of the same title by Francis Ryck, starts with the return of the family head (Johnny Hallyday) from prison. He is greeted by his partner in crime (Guy Marchand); his wife (Fanny Ardant); and his children (Julie Jaubert de Rennes and Laurent Romor). As Hallyday and his partner prepare to return to their work as burglars, the boy threatens to denounce them to the police if they won't take him into the gang.

While there are moments in the film that are as fine as the best slapstick, the overall rhythm is off; the film seems to go on too long, and the denouement is mostly a disappointment.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

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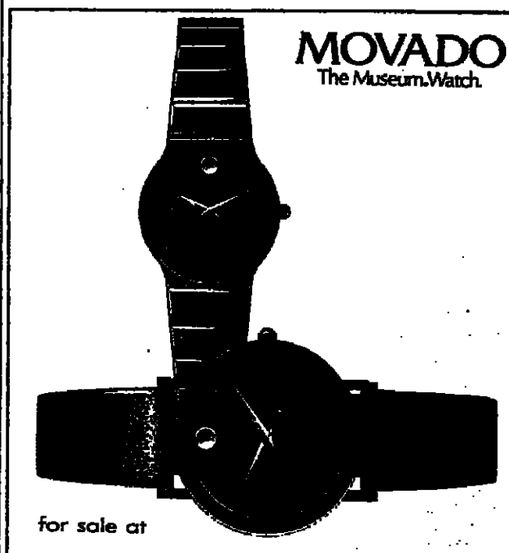
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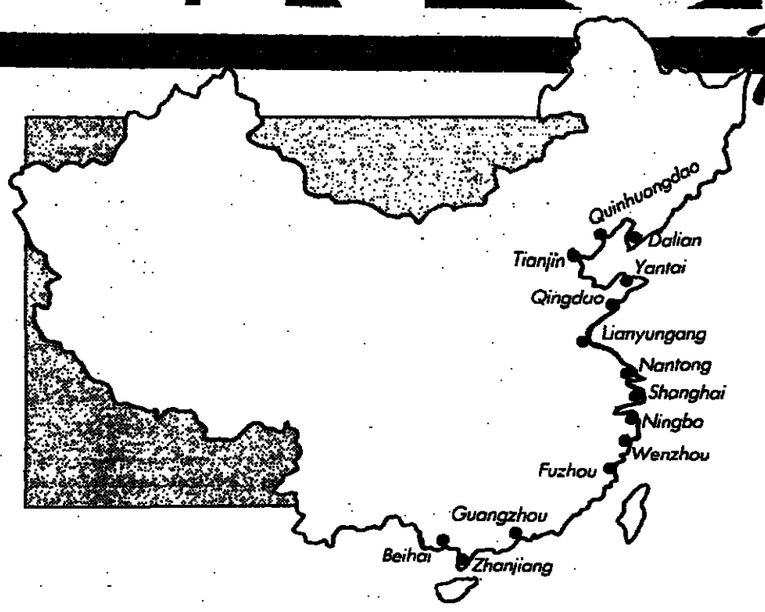


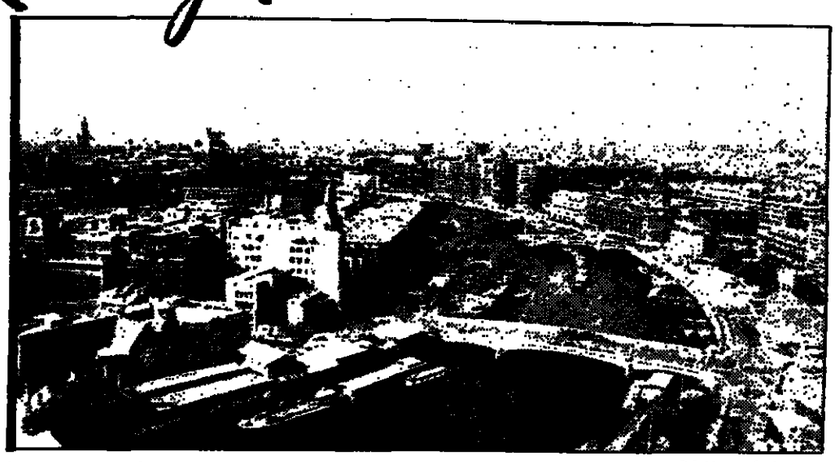
The selected regions that China has recently opened to foreign trade are a crucial step in the country's move to modernize its industrial base and trading patterns. They are providing a remarkable opportunity for businesses to link up with this dynamic economy.

New policies have placed major emphasis on 14 important coastal cities and Hainan Island as entry ports for foreign investment. These "open cities," as they are called, offer a reduced corporate-tax rate and permit the importation of equipment and building materials, tax-free, if the enterprise produces high-technology goods or has an investment of over $30 million. Additional incentives are available depending on local conditions.

Since 1985, the open cities that have been singled out for increased attention by the national authorities are Dalien, Tianjin, Qingdao, Shanghai and Guangzhou. These areas are being encouraged to step up overseas negotiations since they are relatively advanced in their transportation and communications resources.

Each of the 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island has a long history of overseas trade, and each has shown itself increasingly receptive to trade and investment negotiations with overseas companies.

Over the past twelve months the pace of negotiations on trade and investment projects in China has been advancing rapidly. Prospective investors and trading partners are conducting discussions in a very business-like fashion. A growing number of Chinese executives now involved in trade and investment talks have some recent business experience in Europe, the United States or Asia, which is proving helpful to parties on both sides of the negotiations.



With a population of nearly 12 million in a 6,000 square-kilometer (2,400 square-mile) area, Shanghai has emerged as a major trade center. D & J Heaton/Stock House

Chinese Arts and Crafts Attract A Wide Audience

Representing the best in the centuries-old tradition of fine workmanship from Chinese craftsmen, traditional arts handicrafts from Fujian province enjoy as high a regard among the Chinese people as they do in foreign countries. For more than 30 years, Fujian Arts & Crafts, a branch of the China National Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation, has been dealing in products of fine workmanship. Arguably, none is better known than bodiless lacquer ware, one of China's three traditional arts.

Almost as famous, however, are cork pictures from Fujian province, not to mention Shoushan stone carvings and seals. The cork pictures are, in fact, sculptured scenes skillfully carved from the bark of oak trees. The stone carvings and seals available from Fujian Arts & Crafts include products crafted from Yellow Tian, China's famous "King of Stone."

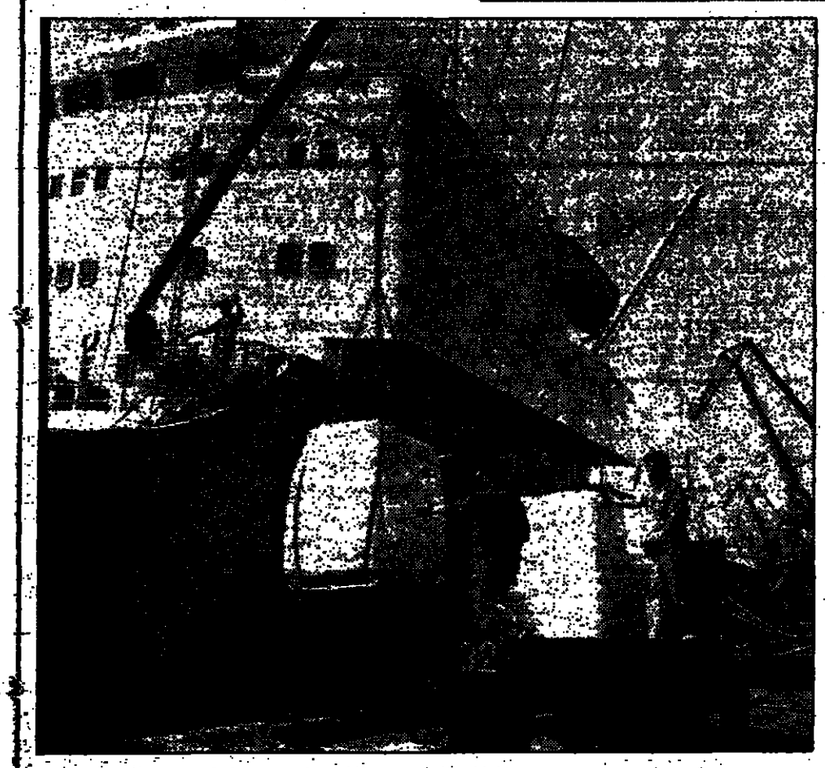
Despite industrial development and new technologies, traditional values retain an important place in China.

The variety of handicraft products available in Fujian does not stop there. Jewelry, precious stones, porcelain, silk pictures, silk flowers, fans and screens, and bamboo, fern and straw products are all available from Fujian Arts & Crafts.

Decorative fans. The history of fan making in China dates back thousands of years. Painted fans, painstakingly produced by the country's most famous artists, traditionally have been a

(Continued on Page II)

China Sets Its Sights on Global Textile Markets



Ever-increasing amounts of Chinese goods are being exported worldwide.

After years of isolation, Chinese manufacturers are coming out of their cocoons. They are now seeking to do business in an international market and to export Chinese goods worldwide.

The Guangdong branch of the China National Textiles Import & Export Corporation has for many years made an important contribution to China's overall textiles manufacturing and exporting effort. Because of its proximity to Hong Kong, its managerial staff can claim long experience in responding to the requirements of foreign buyers.

"We have been importing and exporting textiles for more than 30 years. With good credit and plentiful supplies, we have established good business relations with traders worldwide," says one official. "Processing with materials supplied by buyers or with imported materials, imports of textiles and capital equipment, joint ventures, commission sales and sole-agency arrangements all fall within the scope of our business."

The Guangdong branch, indeed, handles a formidable array of textile products, whether they be made-up garments and other articles, or raw fabric and yarn.

Among these, woolen apparel (blended with acrylic fiber) marketed around the world under the Plum Blossom label ranks among the Guangdong branch's best-selling lines.

The Guangdong branch is receiving enthusiastic support from consumers both at home and abroad for the excellent quality of its products and their fine, durable texture. In styling, too, Plum Blossom wool-acrylic garments are receiving a strong market response, with consumers praising the patterns, bright colors and finish.

Plum Blossom garments are available in a wide range, including outfits for children and babies and cardigans and pullovers for men and women.

Cashmere and camel's hair. If a shopper in a Paris department store purchases a cashmere sweater, chances are that some of the raw material originated in Tianjin province. For cashmere, along with wool, rabbit fur and camel's hair, are principal commodities in a wide range of products exported by the Tianjin branch of the China National Native Produce & Animal By-products Import & Export Corp.

According to Tianjin branch officials, their corporation, which had its beginnings back in 1951, is one of the largest government-run trading concerns in China. It has been trading under its present name since 1978, before which it was known as the China Animal By-products Import & Export Corporation.

The change of name went hand in hand with a broadening of the corporation's base of operations. Today, aside from raw animal by-products, the corporation does good business in finished products of animal origin. In this field, the Tianjin branch handles a wide variety of leather goods, such as shoes, cases and bags, note clips, gloves and garments.

Straw Hats For Everyone!

For those who know the special texture and comfort of a stylish straw hat, the China National Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation's Fujian Branch has created over 200 different straw hats.

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For a colourful catalogue and price list contact the Fujian Branch of the China National Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation, when you see their range, you'll be sure to take your hat off to them.

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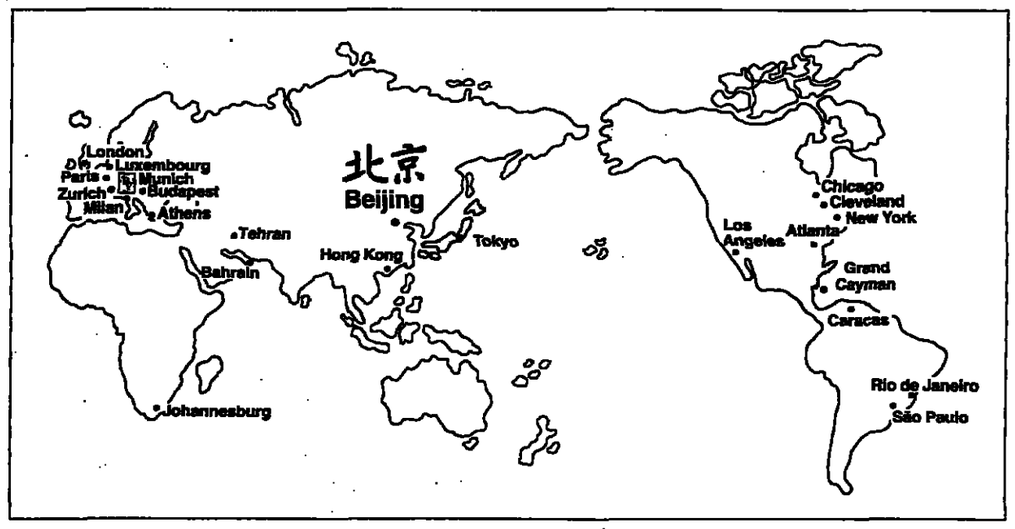

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

(Continued from Page I)

part of the wardrobe of every person of stature.

Today, Chinese fans are produced with the same attention to detail. One of the most notable production centers is the Jieshi fan factory in Guangdong province, where the tradition of hand craftsmanship lives on in a modern environment.

The factory specializes in ornamental fans with bamboo frames and cotton surfaces, but unlike the traditional types, the Jieshi fans do not collapse. Designed to hang as wall decorations, their frames are rigid. They are hand-painted with scenes and poems from Chinese history and animals of Chinese legend.

The idea for rigid fans came from a Hong Kong buyer, who perceived a ready market for these products and turned to Jieshi for the craftsmanship necessary to turn simple bamboo and cotton cloth into items that would sell in New York and London.

With its abundant supplies of raw materials and new style of economic policy, China has substantial growth potential.

The factory began production immediately, and sales took off. Now the factory's management wants to build on its record; Jieshi is launching new products such as lamp shades made from the same bamboo and cotton raw materials.

Like so many other Chinese factories, Jieshi is able to draw upon a reservoir of inexpensive skilled labor and an unlimited supply of raw materials. This combination allows the factory to design and manufacture by hand products that would be next to impossible to produce at the same cost elsewhere.

Jieshi fans are available in a wide variety of sizes and shapes, and can be custom-made to suit a buyer's particular requirements.

The Jieshi factory operates under the aegis of the Guangdong Native Produce Branch, which has its headquarters in Guangzhou. Here the managers are very flexible when it comes to allowing foreign buyers to determine the nature of the hundreds of different types of products at their disposal.

Silk flowers and bamboo. Exquisite flowers fashioned from silk, plastic or polyester have long been one of the mainstays of the Guangdong branch of the China National Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation. Today the province is China's biggest manufacturer of artificial flowers. Its skilled craftspeople are able to draw inspiration from the natural abundance of a warm subtropical climate.

Artificial flowers from Guangdong have found their way into homes from Sydney to San Francisco, and are as much a part of the province's heritage as furniture and other household items manufactured from rattan and bamboo.

Bamboo, in particular, has a special place in Chinese folklore; it is held to embody the qualities of a true gentleman: simplicity and uprightness. At the Guangdong branch of the corporation, buyers will be able to find an impressive variety of bamboo household articles noted for their elegance, meticulous craftsmanship and artistic styling.

For its part, rattan furniture has long been sought after for its durability and suitability for household furnishing in tropical countries.

While the Guangdong branch is also noted worldwide for its variety of seagrass and colored-straw products, not all of the lines it handles are fashioned from traditional natural materials. Rubber-wood, which has been specially treated to maintain its shape, is now being used extensively in the manufacture of furniture.

Folding chairs are the principal line. Available in natural, white or nut-brown, and thoroughly finished — in the case of natural wood, polished — the chairs are ideal for both indoor and outdoor use.

The managers of the Guangdong branch do not confine their customers to the branch's own designs. It can manufacture to supplied specifications and use supplied materials, according to one of the branch's officials.

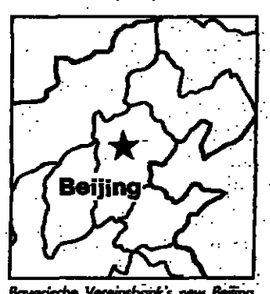
Chinese textiles are available in an increasingly versatile range of products. Above, production of fish nets in Fujian province.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Moves In

The Bayerische Vereinsbank AG has become the fourth German bank to open a representative office in Beijing. This is the bank's third base in the Far East, along with Tokyo and Hong Kong. The Beijing office is headed by Walter Tietjens, who has acquired a knowledge of Asian business during many years in the bank's Munich headquarters and in its Tokyo branch.

Last year, German exports to China totaled 6.4 billion Deutsche marks (now worth about $2.8 billion), more than twice the level reached in 1984. This reflects the increasing liberalization of the Chinese economy as well as the growing interest of German firms in the Chinese market, which was clearly shown by the active exhibition in Qingdao last October.

The Bayerische Vereinsbank is responding to these developments with its move into China, to provide comprehensive services and advice on the spot for its company clients that are active there. In addition, the bank will also be able to give the benefit of its experience to companies interested in entering the Chinese market. The representative office is able as well to provide help in making contact and in dealing with foreign trade organizations about imports, as well as to handle a wide range of other logistical and organizational matters.



Bayerische Vereinsbank's new Beijing office reflects a growing global interest in the Chinese market.

The Bayerische Vereinsbank expects that its China office will promote business opportunities with the People's Republic in capital-market, investment, credit- and commercial activities.

The Beijing representative office is located in the Jianguo Hotel, Jianguomenwai Dajie.

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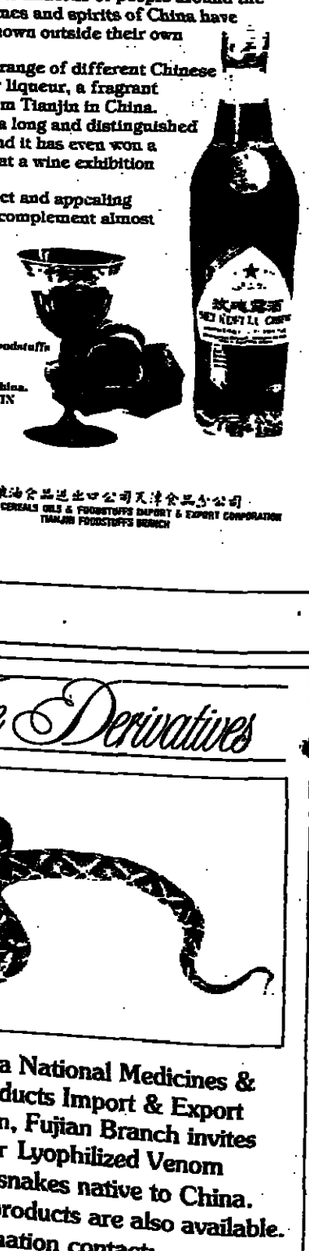
INTRODUCING MEI KUEI LU CHIEW
(ROSE LIQUEUR)

Chinese cuisine delights millions of people around the world yet so far the wines and spirits of China have remained largely unknown outside their own country.
Among the surprising range of different Chinese beverages is Rose-dew liqueur, a fragrant full-bodied liqueur from Tianjin in China.
Rose-dew liqueur has a long and distinguished history inside China, and it has even won a gold medal for quality at a wine exhibition in Spain.
Its fragrant, full bouquet and appealing distinctive flavour will complement almost any fine meal.



For more information:
China National Cereals, Oil & Foodstuffs Import & Export Corporation,
Tianjin Foodstuffs Branch,
134, Chih Feng Road, Tianjin, China.
Cable Address: FOODCO TIANJIN
Telex: 23128 TJFDS CN

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The China National Medicines & Health Products Import & Export Corporation, Fujian Branch invites trade enquiries for Lyophilized Venom derived from the snakes native to China. Other snake by-products are also available.
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Ready For Business

A Myriad of Exports For Sale

As China seeks to increase its worldwide exports, the sheer variety of Chinese products is making itself known. Be it foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, animal by-products or household items, China offers a plethora of goods. In courting the global market, both the diversity and the flexibility of China's exports are strong advantages.

For example, air mattresses manufactured in Tianjin province and exported under the Gold Cup label are meeting a burgeoning demand in Western countries. Available in single or double models in no fewer than a dozen different versions, they are winning an enviable market share in sporting-goods stores around the world.

Handled by Tianjin Stationery & Sporting Goods, a branch of the China National Light Industry Import & Export Corporation, Gold Cup air mattresses are made from a mixture of colorful cotton and synthetic fibers. While their styling is attractive, their durability is fast becoming their hallmark. Under tests, the Gold Cup line of products must be able to withstand rigorous internal pressure under laboratory conditions. This, according to Tianjin Stationery & Sporting Goods officials, virtually guarantees the airtight integrity of the mattresses under the rugged conditions of normal outdoor use.

Fresh fish is an important ingredient in a wide range of food exports from China.

Fish production, Fujian province: Above, a telegrapher at work aboard a motorized sailboat.

Health products. The Fujian branch of the China National Medicines & Health Products Import & Export Corporation is one of the newest organizations of its type to be set up in China. Established in 1984 in the provincial capital, Fuzhou, the branch has been rapidly building its business in pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical preparations, chemical intermediates, chemical reagents, medical apparatus, biochemical pharmaceuticals and bio-preparations, medicinal herbs, parent medicines, medicinal wines and health-food products.

Like their contemporaries in other provinces and in other fields, the branch's managers are anxious to do business with foreign concerns under material-processing and compensation-trade arrangements.

Of particular interest among the Fujian branch's range of patent medicines is Injictio Homoharringtonini, a new antitumor remedy.

Wide range of food exports. Additionally, Fujian province ranks among the most important in China when it comes to the canning of food. Canned bamboo shoots, asparagus and mushrooms, as well as such exotic fruits as lychees and longans, are enjoying continuing strong demand both at home and abroad.

The province's canned food lines, marketed under the Narcissus label, also include such regional specialties as pork leg with mushrooms, pork mince with bean paste, and stewed pork — all of which are prepared according to tradional Fujian recipes.

A wide variety of other food items originare in the province. Double lantern candies, peanut cake, and egg rolls enjoy strong market support, as well as soy, noodles, white rice cake and various types of rice wine.

In the past decade, the Fujian branch of the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation, which coordinates the processing and marketing of food from the province, also has been rapidly developing the country's frozen food industry.

Today, a wide variety of quick-frozen vegetables from Fujian are meeting strong demand in foreign markets. And to meet the demand for fast foods, the branch has recently moved into production of quick-frozen spring rolls, fish balls, red bean buns and vegetable buns.

Under China's Four Modernizations policy, participation with foreign corporations is being sought in a wide variety of fields.

Diversification. In order to efficiently handle trading in the wide range of products under the control of the Fujian branch of the China National Native Produce & Animal By-products Import & Export Corporation, the organization has been split into four divisions.

The first of these divisions has as its main areas of product interest gum resin, gum turpentine, citronella oil, camphor powder, jute bags and woven polysacks. Dried fruits and vegetables, mushrooms, lotus seeds and dried chilies are the province of the second division, while the third handles a variety of forestry products as well as foil paper, incense, candles, flowers, fish products and poultry. The fourth division deals in rabbit fur, feathers, leather garments, fur garments, foodstuffs and down products, including garments, sleeping bags, blankets and pillows.

In business for more than 30 years, the Fujian branch can now boast strong trading relationships in more than 100 countries.

Foreign involvement. Under China's Four Modernizations policy, participation with foreign corporations is being sought in a wide variety of fields of endeavor across the country. The Tianjin Foodstuff Branch of the China National Cereals, Oils & Foodstuffs Import & Export Corporation is no exception.

The branch's managers are actively seeking foreign involvement in their activities, whether it be joint ventures, cooperative or agency arrangements, or the processing of materials. Part of a state-owned corporation fully authorized to deal directly with foreign concerns, the branch's specialties are dried and fresh fruits, aquatic products, frozen meat and dried and fresh vegetables. Quick-frozen foods, canned goods, confectionery items, condiments, wines and spirits, and other beverages are also important in the day-to-day business of the branch.

"Plum Blossom" Woollen Acrylic Garment.

Name for a flower which is held in high esteem in China, "Plum Blossom" garments combine the best qualities of wool and acrylic fibres in an exciting range of styles and fashion colours.

The China National Textiles Import & Export Corporation brings more than thirty years' experience to its import and export service for overseas clients involving many different materials including cotton. In addition to producing its own garments the corporation processes materials supplied by buyers, or imported materials specificed by clients. The corporation imports textile materials and equipment and engages in joint ventures and commission sales.

In fact, for any aspect of textile manufacture or trading, you can consult the China National Textiles Import & Export Corporation, Guangdong Branch.

Plum Blossom 梅花 80% ACRYLIC 中国制造 MADE IN CHINA

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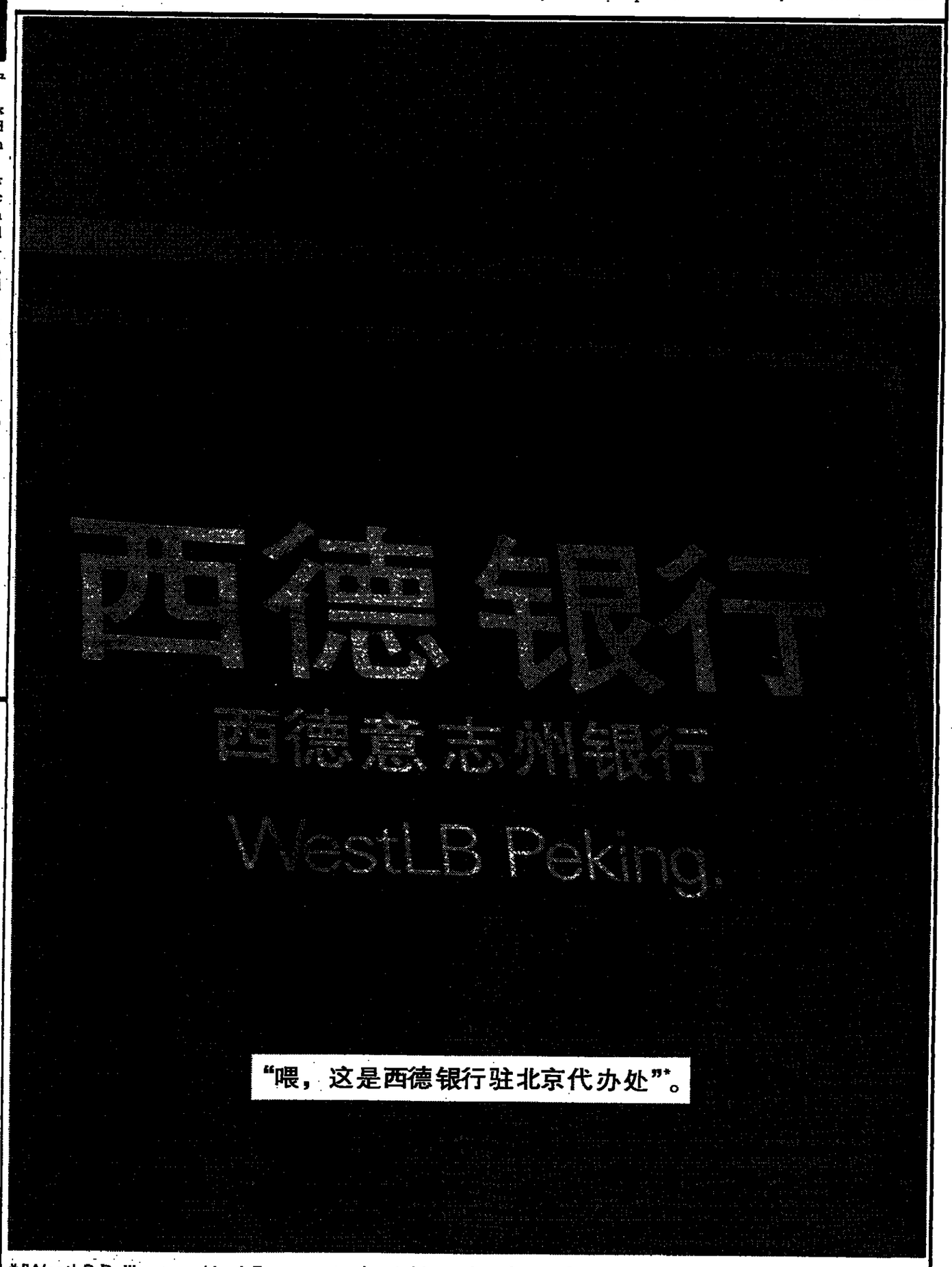
Tel.: 331750
Cable: CANTEX GUANGZHOU
Telex: 44371 KTTEX CN



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China's OPEN CITIES

Germany Leaps Into China Trade

Sino-German Trade
(DM billions)

	German Imports	German Exports	Germany's Net Exports to China
1977	0.7	1.2	0.5
1978	0.7	2.0	1.3
1979	1.0	2.7	1.7
1980	1.5	2.1	0.6
1981	1.7	2.3	0.6
1982	1.7	2.1	0.4
1983	2.0	2.8	0.8
1984	2.4	3.0	0.6
1985	2.5	6.4	3.9

West Germany is China's biggest trading partner in Europe, and the fourth-largest in the world behind Japan, Hong Kong and the United States. In 1985, Germany accounted for 5 percent of China's foreign trade volume. For its part, China last year was one of Germany's most significant trading partners in Asia, second only to Japan.

Since 1978, when the country first opened its doors to the West, trade has been developing very favorably. Bilateral trading volume approached a level of 9 billion Deutsche marks ($3.9 billion) last year, more than quadrupling the 1977 figure.

Agricultural produce and raw materials, which previously dominated Germany's shopping list in China, now only account for one-third of German imports. Finished goods, especially textiles (32 percent) and other consumer commodities, are moving to the fore instead. Chinese demand for German products centers on capital goods, and in 1984 they made up one-quarter of German exports to China. The Federal Republic therefore carries a good deal of clout when it comes to Chinese plant and equipment imports. German sales of chemical and pharmaceutical products are also important, with a 20 percent share in 1984 of the former's total exports to China.

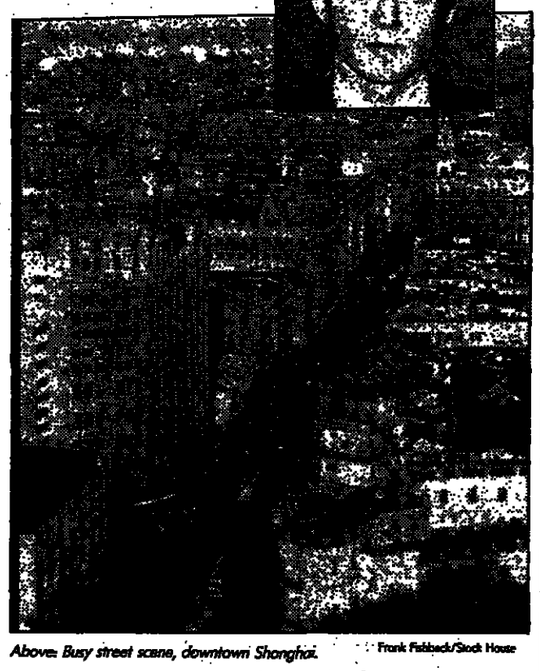
Composition of Sino-German Trade in 1984
(Percentage shares of overall figure)

German Imports		German Exports	
Textiles and leather	31.9	Machinery, rolling mills	26.3
Foodstuffs	19.8	Chemical products	21.5
Raw materials	13.1	Steel pipes	12.5
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	7.8	Electrically engineered products	7.4
		Motor vehicles	4.9

Bilateral relations are increasingly taking the form of industrial cooperation between German and Chinese companies. At the beginning of last year, there were over 400 cooperation agreements between the two countries, focusing on mechanical and electrical engineering and on the chemical industry.

The governments of both countries have laid important groundwork for the strengthening of mutual economic ties. The Cooperation Agreement of 1979 established the Sino-German Mixed Commission on Development Policy and Cooperation. The committee, composed of delegates from both governments and representatives of their industrial, commercial and banking sectors, is charged with examining the economic ties at one- to two-year intervals, and discussing ways in which they might be extended. A bilateral investment-promotion agreement was signed in 1983, followed by a double-taxation convention two years later.

Bearing in mind its abundant supplies of raw materials and new style of economic policy, China has substantial growth potential. Furthermore, wide-ranging investment is planned for the future in order to exploit this potential to the full. This expenditure will help modernize industrial plants, utilize energy resources more efficiently and strengthen the existing infrastructure. The experience and know-how of the Western industrial countries in these areas make them good partners for such projects. China is tapping this know-how through both direct investment and the import of capital goods.



Above: Aerial view of Tianjin. Right: Westdeutsche Landesbank's Klaus Schröder.

Above: Busy street scene, downtown Shanghai. Frank Fabbach/Stock House

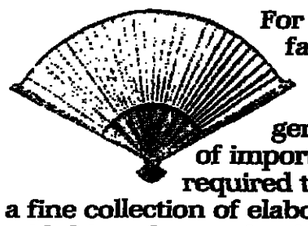
In view of its current expansion, China is now very much in demand as a business partner. Germany is well-placed in the competitive race, considering its strength in the high-technology sector, its liberal stance in regard to technology transfer and the good relations it has traditionally enjoyed with China.

As far as the Westdeutsche Landesbank is concerned, its close ties with the corporate sector based in North Rhine-Westphalia are of crucial significance. After all, 50 percent of German exports to China originate in North Rhine-Westphalia. As the central savings bank in this state, WestLB attaches particular importance to assisting small and medium-sized companies in their efforts to set up and handle business transactions with China.

WestLB will officially open a representative office in Beijing soon. The representative office will be at customers' disposal in the China-business sector, in addition to offering the services already provided by WestLB's foreign departments based in Germany and by its branch in Hong Kong.

Writer Klaus Schröder is General Manager, Westdeutsche Landesbank Hong Kong branch and Representative, Beijing.

A Fan-tastic Decorator Product



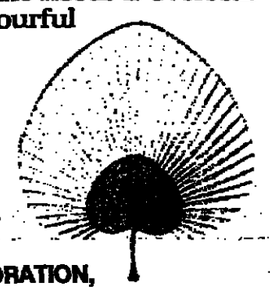
For most people, elaborate fans are part of China's history and rich cultural heritage. For generations, any person of importance in China was required to maintain and display a fine collection of elaborate fans in keeping with his or her station in society.

Today, one company in China is applying the traditional skills of fan-making in a novel way, to produce eye catching display pieces.

The Jieshi Fan Company makes ornamental fans with a rigid frame replacing the usual ribs which fold together.

Demand for these fans has been almost overwhelming but the Jieshi factory is confident that it can meet the needs if overseas buyers from a wide and colourful range of stock items or custom-made products.

Export sales are in the capable hands of the Guangdong Native Products Import/Export Corporation in Guangzhou.



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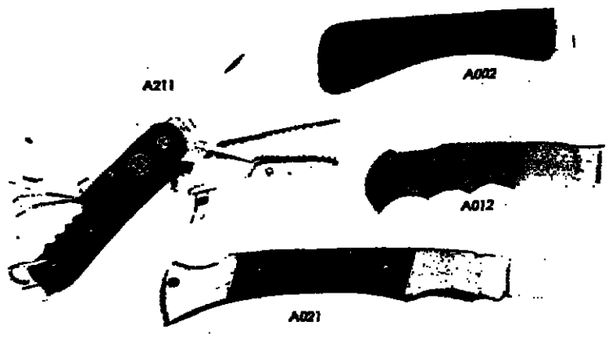

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Hong Kong Introduces A 'United-Front' Exchange

By DENHOLM BARNETSON

United Press International

HONG KONG — Stock trading in Hong Kong will lose some of its glamour and freewheeling character with the merger Wednesday of the colony's four exchanges in a new computerized trading hall under strict rules. Directors of the new Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, nine years in the planning, hope it will end some of the confusion associated with having four exchanges that trade in many of the same stocks.

"We now have a united front for the securities industry," said Ronald Li, chairman of the exchange. "We will have a better image as far as foreigners are concerned in that they will be dealing with one substantial body."

But the exchange has drawn protests from some listed companies who resent the new rules and smaller brokers who object to the expected fierce competition from banks, scheduled to become exchange members for the first time.

The exchange consolidation has drawn protests from some companies and brokers.

The oldest of the four current exchanges, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, was founded in 1891. But the market discouraged outsiders, and in 1969 the Far East Exchange was founded, encouraged by growing local interest in securities. The Kam Ngan and the Kowloon exchanges opened in 1970 and 1972.

In 1973, the government banned the setting up of new stock markets and a few years later proposed the creation of a unified exchange.

Problems arose when it was agreed to allow banks as members and existing brokers protested, fearing the banks' greater assets and connections would give them too great an advantage.

TO GET around this, an agreement was reached under which bank-related brokers will operate under restrictions for 18 months, after which the situation will be reviewed. The restrictions forbid the banks from trading with each other and from matching buy-and-sell orders for their own clients.

The restrictions will "give the smaller brokers time to adjust to the new environment," said Derek Murphy, deputy commissioner of the Securities and Commodities Trading Commission, a government watchdog agency.

But many market analysts still believe some small brokers may be forced out of business.

"I think the number of brokers registered with the unified stock exchange is likely to come down within the next two years, because some smaller brokers may not find it profitable to maintain a seat," said Larry Tam, research director for Sung Hung Kai Securities.

Mr. Li, however, said the small brokers would not suffer because they would concentrate on a clientele of individuals for whom they provide personal advice.

Listed companies also have objected to the new rules, which

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *March 27-31*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.613	3.822	112.785 *	36.41 *	0.1655 *	—	5.881 *	134.86 *	145.67 y
Brussels(a)	47.48	70.43	20.4825	6.6622	3.0113 *	18.178	—	24.49	26.48 *
Frankfurt	2.3175	3.443	—	32.50 *	1.489 x	88.725 *	4.882 *	119.53 *	1.2925 *
London (b)	1.483	—	3.453	10.6228	2,340.50	3.8895	70.85	2.8865	264.275
Milan	1,580.50	2,335.30	680.50	221.85	—	604.55	33.15	813.40	8.852
New York(c)	—	0.6798 =	2.3435	7.205	1,590.00	2.6385	47.94	1.955	177.50
Paris	7.1325	10.584	3.0760	—	4.515 x	2.731	15.006 *	3.68	3.9795 *
Tokyo	179.95	265.70	77.07	25.06	11.24 *	68.50	377.25 *	92.40	—
Zurich	1.9473	2.886	83.665 *	27.28 *	0.1229 *	74.165 *	4.0838 *	—	1.0858 *
1 ECU	0.9367	0.6321	2.1714	6.6803	1,477.47	2.4482	44.4730	1.817	168.051
1 SDR	1.14122	0.76834	2.64408	8.13975	1,790.73	2.982	54.1851	2.2136	205.42

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 p.m. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.471

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.20	Mex. peso	482.00	Soviet ruble	0.7275
Austral. $	1.4025	Greek drac.	144.30	Norw. krone	7.245	Span. peseta	146.00
Austr. schil.	16.21	Hong Kong $	7.812	Phil. peso	19.75	Swed. krona	7.375
Belg. fin. fr.	48.00	Indian rupee	12.30	Port. escudo	149.70	Taiwan $	38.77
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,124.00	Saudi riyal	3.6496	Thai baht	26.445
Canadian $	1.398	Irish £	0.879	Sing. $	2.175	Turkish lira	650.50
Chinese yuan	3.2207	Israeli shek.	1.498	S. Afr. rand	2.103	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.575	Kuwaiti dinar	0.28	S. Kor. won	885.70	Venez. boliv.	18.95
Egypt. pound	1.34	Malay. ring.	2.596				

£ Sterling: 1.1485 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *March 27*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 ⅝-7 ¾	4⅝-4¾	4-4⅛	11⅜-11½	15½-16½	9⅞-10	7 ⅝
2 months	7⅜-7½	4 ⁹⁄₁₆-4 ¹¹⁄₁₆	4-4⅛	11⅝-11¾	13¾-14¼	9 ⁷⁄₁₆-9 ⁹⁄₁₆	7⅝
3 months	7⅜-7½	4 ⁹⁄₁₆-4 ¹¹⁄₁₆	3 ¹⁵⁄₁₆-4 ¹⁄₁₆	11 ⁷⁄₁₆-11 ⁹⁄₁₆	12½-13½	9 ⁵⁄₁₆-9 ⁷⁄₁₆	7 ⅝
6 months	7 ⁵⁄₁₆-7 ⁷⁄₁₆	4 ⁹⁄₁₆-4 ¹¹⁄₁₆	3⅞-4	10⅝-10¾	11¾-12	8 ¹⁵⁄₁₆-9 ¹⁄₁₆	7 ½
1 year	7 ⁵⁄₁₆-7 ⁷⁄₁₆	4 ⁹⁄₁₆-4 ¹¹⁄₁₆	3⅞-n.a.	10⅜-10½	10¾-n.a.	8 ¹³⁄₁₆-8 ¹⁵⁄₁₆	7 ½

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Mar. 27-31*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7	7
Federal Funds	8	7 7/16
Prime Rate	9	9
Broker Loan Rate	8½	8½
Com Paper 90-179 days	7.15	7.20
3-month Treasury Bills	6.33	6.33
6-month Treasury Bills	6.29	6.31
CD's 30-59 days	6.83	7.00
CD's 60-89 days	6.87	6.87
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.25	5.60
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.90
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.70
6-month Interbank	4.60	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	8¼	8¼
Call Money	8⅝	8⅝
One-month Interbank	8 5/16	8 5/16
3-month Interbank	8¼	8 3/16
6-month Interbank	8 1/16	8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	11½	11½
Call Money	n.a.	12
91-day Treasury Bill	—	11
3-month Interbank	—	11 3/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	4	4
Call Money	5 5/16	5½
60-day Interbank	n.a.	5 5/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *March 31*

1 month	7⅜ - 7½
2 months	7⅜ - 7½
3 months	7¼ - 7⅜
6 months	7 ³⁄₁₆ - 7 ⁵⁄₁₆
1 year	7 ¹⁄₁₆ - 7 ³⁄₁₆

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *March 31*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield: 8.04

Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.188

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 27/31

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	345.30	345.50	+ 0.20
Luxembourg	345.50	—	+ 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	346.38	347.11	+ 2.00
Zurich	345.45	342.50	— 1.95
London	345.50	344.00	— 0.30
New York	—	331.10	— 12.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

To Our Readers

Beginning with today's editions, a new column — International Stock Markets — will appear every Tuesday on the first business page. This column will take an in-depth look at major world stock and debt markets. It will complement Wall Street Watch, the Thursday column that analyzes the U.S. stock markets. Meanwhile, the Futures and Options column will continue to appear each Tuesday, but on an inside Business/Finance section page. Today, it appears on Page 17.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in Australia, Western Europe and South Africa for holidays. Many Asian and Latin American markets were also closed. However, Tokyo and Singapore markets were open.

A note on Page 14 explains how Europe's change to summer time affects publication of some North American articles and statistical data.

U.S. Acts On EC Tariffs

Sets Restrictions In Retaliation

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The Reagan administration announced Monday restrictions on imports of Spanish and Portuguese products in response to European Community restrictions imposed March 1 on imports from the United States.

The White House said the restrictions will go into effect "unless the community rescinds its illegal quotas and promptly provides compensation for its increased tariffs."

It said that high-level administration officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, had attempted to roll back the EC trade restrictions without success.

The administration said that President Ronald Reagan would respond with equivalent quotas to those that were placed on the imports of oil seeds and oil-seed products by Portugal.

Portugal has declared that at least 15.5 percent of its grain must be purchased from the European Community, which the United States said Monday was "illegal" under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Spain imposed what U.S. officials said were tariffs of more than 100 percent on corn and sorghum.

If no action is taken by the EC by July 1, the administration said, it will impose comparable tariffs on Spain.

The restrictions by the EC were meant to ease the transition of Spain and Portugal into the community. They joined on Jan. 1. The United States had said the restrictions could affect up to $1 billion in U.S. farm sales.

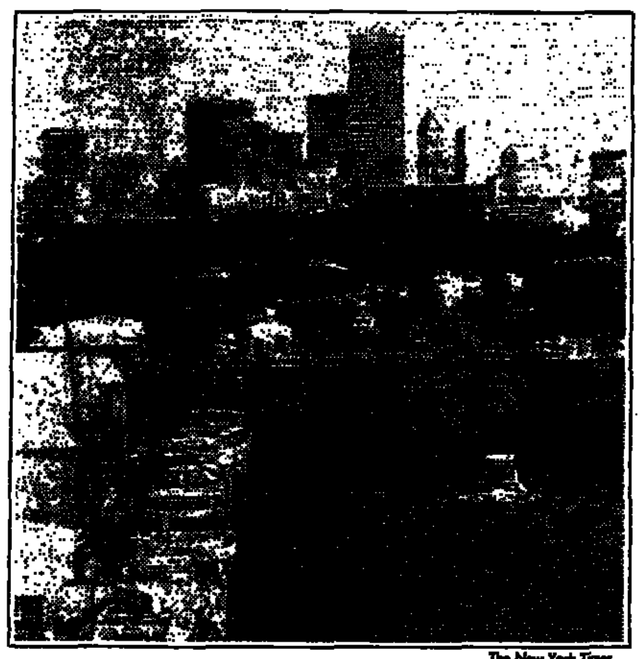
In another action directed at the EC, the administration said that the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, had been instructed to make inquiries of the EC about a directive that would ban, effective next year, imports of meat not produced in conformity with strict new inspection requirements.

Miami: A Gateway for Europeans

Latin America's Proximity Helps Spark a Boom

By Nancy Beth Jackson

International Herald Tribune



The New York Times

Miami, with the Miami River in the foreground.

MIAMI — Patrick Rigault, sales manager for the first U.S. subsidiary of Sica Vignerons Catalans, the French winery, chose South Florida several years ago as a springboard to the rest of the country and to the Caribbean. He has not been disappointed.

"There is a tremendous market — tons of restaurants and a lot of quality people," he said. "From here we will look for markets in Florida, Texas and California, the three growth states. And from Miami, we have all those Caribbean islands."

For Mr. Rigault and other European entrepreneurs, Miami and South Florida offer uncommon advantages. Proximity to the Caribbean and Latin America, a booming local market, convenient sea and air links, security for staff and investments and the bright Florida sunshine are proving as attractive to European businesses as the resort temperatures are to European tourists.

A decade ago, European trade made up only about 10 percent of South Florida's total. Now the figure is 16 percent, according to U.S. Department of Commerce. More than 200 European companies, twice as many as three years ago, have established offices to market consumer goods such as fashion, furniture, food and wine, and increasingly, facilities to manufacture and sell pharmaceuticals, optics and high-tech products.

Siemens AG, the West German telecommunications concern, has a communications systems and information division in Boca Raton, about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of Miami. It expects to increase its staff from 700 to 1,100 within two years, a company spokesman said.

French investment has been concentrated in traditional sectors such as fashion and food, but the French government wants to be recognized for technology, too. French companies can be found manufacturing precision water meters, training Pan American World Airways pilots to fly Airbus Industrie jets, and supplying the only rabies vaccine available in the United States.

Some companies such as L'Oréal, the French cosmetics maker, and EEC, a subsidiary of the French hydroelectric-plant manufacturer Toutélectric, opened offices because of easy access to Latin America and the United States. Others say South Florida is itself an attraction.

"The main reason is the growth of Florida itself," said Thierry Renard, the French trade commissioner in Miami. "In the last 10 years we have seen a state with tremendous growth and diversification from tourism and agriculture. It is the seventh state in the U.S. for high technology in terms of number of jobs and number of firms. All this change has been noticed by European countries."

Mr. Renard opened a 13-person trade bureau here last year when the French government transferred consular activities from New Orleans. Likewise, Britain, which closed its Miami consulate in 1975 to reduce costs, recently reopened it, primarily because of commerce. Britain is Florida's sixth-largest trading partner and wants to increase trade with the Caribbean and Latin America through Miami.

Spain and Denmark have trade offices in Miami. And French, British, Scandinavian and Spanish representatives have established business clubs or chambers of commerce with South Florida counterparts.

"All of a sudden, Miami has a different position. It is no longer a lazy, laid-back city, but has taken on international importance," said Carmen J. Lunetta, Port of Miami director. "I see it as becoming a hub like Tokyo, London or New York where businessmen gather, where deals are being made. We may not touch the cargo but the transaction will take place in this city."

But Miami has not been magic for all investors. Real estate developers suffered when rich Latin Americans slowed their buying of condominium apartments as Latin American debt soared. Some office-development projects have gone begging for tenants. And a free-trade zone project begun in 1979 to funnel European and Japanese goods into Latin America fizzled, in part because of high Latin debt. That project was refocused to concentrate on imports for the domestic market.

Such stumbling blocks, however, have not dimmed enthusiasm in Florida. Real estate pro-

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Japan's Surplus In Trade Widens To $3.94 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current-account surplus widened to almost $4 billion in February, as the net gain from the merchandise trade remained huge, the Finance Ministry announced Monday in a preliminary report.

The unadjusted surplus in the current account, which combines goods, services and some fees, rose to $3.941 billion, compared with January's $1.878 billion and $2.53 billion a year earlier.

The current account for fiscal 1985, ending Monday, was expected to reach about $55 billion, surpassing the government projection of $51 billion, the ministry said.

The current-account surplus totaled $48.17 billion in the first 11 months of the 1985 fiscal year.

February's surplus in merchandise trade alone totaled $4.784 billion, on the strength of a 25.8-percent increase in exports to the United States and a 52.9-percent increase in shipments to the European Community. The February trade surplus compared with a $2.39-billion surplus in January and a $3.28-billion surplus in February 1985.

Exports in February rose 17.8 percent to $15.054 billion, while imports gained 8.1 percent to $10.27 billion.

The dollar value of Japanese exports has been rising in part because of the appreciation of the yen, which has risen more than 30 percent against the dollar since an agreement last September by the five leading industrial nations — Japan, the United States, France, Britain and West Germany — to drive down the value of the dollar.

The move was designed to decrease Japan's trade surplus and the U.S. trade deficit by making U.S. goods less expensive on international markets. But Japanese officials say the impact has been stalled in a "J-curve" effect and will not show up in trade statistics until late this year.

Japan's deficit in trade in nonmerchandise items, such as services, shipping fees, insurance and income from investments abroad, widened to $658 million in February from January's $391 million. The widening was attributed mainly to concentrated payments of interest on government bonds and patent fees.

The long-term capital balance was $7.941 billion in deficit, the third-largest figure on record, as Japanese investors stepped up their purchases of stocks in the United States.

The deficit in the basic balance of payments, combining the flow of current and long-term capital, came to $4 billion.

(AFP, Reuters, UPI)

Tokyo Market Hits Record in Hectic Trading

Reuters

TOKYO — Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange leapt in hectic trading Monday to push the market average up 268.85 to a record 15,859.75, surpassing the previous high of 15,590.90 at Saturday's close. Volume was 12.5 billion shares, compared with 600 million shares in Saturday's half-day trade.

Brokers said large-capital shares led the market, bought heavily by institutional investors, who are expected to come into the market in even greater force on Tuesday with the official start of their new fiscal year.

Some brokers said those investors bought low-priced, large-capital shares partly because they would be relatively safe should the market adjust downward. One broker said these issues' advance could mean the present bull market is losing steam. But others disagreed and a Daiwa Securities Co. broker said, "We haven't reached the peak yet."

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Exchange Index rose 25.85 to 1,265.93.

'D-Day' for Bank Rates Stirs Little U.S. Interest

By Nancy L. Ross

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Tuesday, April 1, marks D-Day for the U.S. banking industry, the final assault on the deregulation of interest rates. But experts are predicting only scattered skirmishes, not an all-out rate war.

On Deregulation Day, statutory limits expire on the amount of interest banks can pay on various types of accounts, as well as penalties set by law for premature withdrawal from certificates of deposit. Thus ends a period of rate regulation that began in the Great Depression for banks and in 1966 for savings institutions.

After Tuesday, the only remaining withdrawal penalty for individuals will be aimed at keeping them from opening and closing accounts rapidly in quest of the highest rate. Individuals will have to forfeit seven days' interest if money put into a certificate of deposit is withdrawn within the first week.

The major exception to deregulation is the prohibition of interest-bearing checking, or NOW, accounts for commercial users. And commercial depositors still will be required to forfeit one month's interest on accounts with maturities between seven days and 18 months in the event of an early withdrawal.

D-Day itself is expected to be a nonevent because almost no banks or savings institutions plan to change rates or eliminate penalties, at least not immediately. For the moment, most institutions are concentrating on their fierce annual competition for Individual Retirement Account dollars.

But when that battle ends at sundown on April 15, the deadline to open 1985 IRA accounts and the day U.S. income tax returns are due, a longer war of attrition could begin, some analysts said.

Robert Heady, publisher of the Bank Rate Monitor, an industry newsletter, predicted that rate wars might occur if enough banks decide to try to lure customers from their competitors. American Banker, another trade publication, reported last week that skirmishes had already begun in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California.

"Some small banks will be aggressive," predicted Arnie Danielson of Danielson & Associates, a Laurel, Maryland, consultant. "But consultants like me will advise" big banks "not to move." He cited the example of interest rates on credit cards: While one Washington-area savings institution has worked hard to publicize its 14-percent rate, most banks continue to charge credit-card customers interest of at least 18 percent.

The 5.5-percent interest rate on regular, federally insured savings accounts known as passbook accounts is the last barricade to fall under deregulation. Yet, because banks and thrifts still hold $305 billion in 86 million such accounts, they will be extremely reluctant in a period of declining interest rates to pay more. Furthermore, bankers note, it is cheaper for banks to borrow from government banks than from depositors.

The banks also are counting on customer apathy. Recent declines in interest rates have sharply narrowed the gap between passbook accounts and other types of savings plans.

Another factor in any rate war could be the presence of money-center banks, which are gradually expanding across state lines and away from large cities to compete directly with smaller institutions. Experts say these banks, which have a huge need for funds and huge advertising budgets to get them, could be very competitive.

Hiram Walker Agrees to Sell Spirits Business

Reuters

TORONTO — Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its distilled spirits business to a major international corporation for 2.6 billion Canadian dollars ($2 billion), a Canadian press agency reported Monday.

The identity of the buyer will not be immediately disclosed, said a Hiram Walker spokesman quoted by the National News Agency. Walker later confirmed the proposed transaction in documents filed with the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Walker also said that Fingas Investments Corp., in which it and the unnamed purchaser of the distilled spirits business each have a minority voting interest, plan to buy up to 50 million Hiram Walker common shares at 40 dollars each.

Meanwhile, Gulf Canada Corp. raised the number of common shares it is seeking under its March 19 bid for control of Walker to 40 million shares from 26 million, the Toronto Stock Exchange said. The exchange said Gulf Canada will continue to bid for all Class D convertible preferred shares outstanding.

Gulf Canada originally offered 32 dollars a share, or 1.2 billion dollars, for 38 percent of Walker, which controls liquor, resource and utilities companies. Walker spurned the offer.

These Securities have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States of America. This announcement appears only as a matter of record.

NEW ISSUE

March, 1986

U.S. $300,000,000

The Kingdom of Belgium

8½% Notes Due March 18, 1991

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A./Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.
Chemical Bank International Group
EBC Amro Bank Limited
First Chicago Limited
BankAmerica Capital Markets Group
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque Paribas Belgique S.A./Paribas Bank België N.V.
Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole
Chase Investment Bank
Crédit Commercial de France
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe Limited
Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited
Generale Bank
IBJ International Limited
Kredietbank International Group
LTCB International Limited
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Trust Bank (Europe) S.A.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International
Nomura International Limited
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Shearson Lehman Brothers International
Sumitomo Trust International Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Takugin International Bank (Europe) S.A.
Tokai International Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Yasuda Trust Europe Limited

A tranche of U.S. $50,000,000 principal amount of the above Notes was purchased under a separate agreement by Kidder, Peabody International Limited.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SCalEd	34429	31⅛	30⅞	31¼	
RepAir	21156	16	15½	15¾	—⅜
IBM	19319	153⅞	149⅞	151⅞	+1⅜
Navistr	19256	11¼	10½	10¾	—¼
WkHRs g	18854	27	24¼	27	+2⅝
AT&T	17261	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	—⅛
USHom	16354	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
PhilPt s	15627	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
PanAm	11966	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
K mart	11597	45	43⅝	44¼	+½
USSteel	10148	22⅞	22¼	22¼	—⅝
Texaco	10092	30⅛	29⅞	30	—⅛
AshlOil	9887	54⅝	51⅜	51⅜	—3⅛
Chase s	9195	47⅛	46⅝	46¾	—⅛
Gensl g	9091	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+⅜

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Prev. Close	Today Noon
Bonds	90.68	90.59
Utilities	91.56	91.71
Industrials	89.80	81.47

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1824.23	1841.83	1803.16	1818.41	— 3.11
Trans	829.86	842.98	821.64	830.84	+ 2.45
Util	190.86	194.60	190.40	193.73	+ 2.20
Comp	717.69	726.81	710.66	718.16	+ 1.03

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	850	1159
Declined	858	549
Unchanged	375	372
Total Issues	2083	2080
New Highs	232	317
New Lows	21	13
Volume up	59,308,170	
Volume down	59,745,010	

NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	138.22	137.58	137.69	138.81
Industrials	158.12	157.43	157.43	157.71
Transp.	132.91	132.16	132.54	132.36
Utilities	69.25	69.00	69.15	69.57
Finance	158.44	157.74	157.74	157.90

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 28	—	Clsd.	—
March 27	426,307	712,818	18,935
March 26	310,873	680,366	1,921
March 25	252,790	969	628,207
March 24	392,971	804,911	1,726

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	134,448,800
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	178,180,000
Prev consolidated close	210,679,110

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	300	381
Declined	322	249
Unchanged	237	235
Total Issues	859	865
New Highs	57	57
New Lows	13	8
Volume up	4,946,970	
Volume down	4,859,475	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 2 P.M.
Industrials	265.31	262.20	263.87	264.40
Transp.	278.71	214.43	217.28	217.85
Utilities	104.62	103.21	104.34	105.33
Finance	31.27	30.85	31.08	31.12
Composite	240.11	237.30	238.97	239.64

NASDAQ Index

	Week Close	Year Noon	Ago	Ago
Composite	373.51	371.66	372.71	278.17
Industrials	374.85	374.59	372.97	294.35
Finance	497.00	—	495.20	329.33
Insurance	454.45	—	466.41	324.24
Utilities	341.51	—	341.92	259.54
Banks	401.16	—	399.40	253.59
Transp.	332.77	—	337.51	254.58

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	13,990,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	13,300,000
Prev. cons. volume	13,300,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	18857	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
DomeP	8078	1½	1⅜	1½	
WangB	4901	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅜
BAT In	4265	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
GlfCda n	4204	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—¼
OzarkH	3336	17	16⅝	16¾	
AM Intl	3011	7¼	7	7⅛	
FCapHd	2872	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
TIE	2421	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
TexAir	2413	31	29⅝	31	+1⅜
KeyPh	1923	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
FinlHG	1630	6½	5½	6⅛	—⅛
Holmi	1484	4⅛	3⅝	4	
Hasbro	1441	48	47⅛	47⅞	+½
AlzaCp	1436	40	38	39⅝	+⅝

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
270.08	268.14	267.81	269.43

NYSE Prices Mixed, Dow Gains

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed late Monday with blue-chip issues showing the best gains. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 9.34 to 1,831.06 shortly before 3 P.M. The Dow finished at a record 1,821.72 Thursday, the last session before the Easter holiday weekend.

Declines were just ahead of advances an hour before the close. Volume at 3 P.M. was 109.78 million shares, down from 150.27 million in the same period Thursday.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Hugh Johnson, who heads First Albany's investment policy committee, called the market trendless and volatile.

"There are red flags out there, not the least of which is lopsided bullishness," he said. "Even so, it's hard to imagine a fundamental development that could provide the catalyst for a correction."

Mr. Johnson said the market was beginning to anticipate another coordinated discount-rate cut by Japan and the United States and therefore may be disappointed if a U.S. rate reduction does not materialize.

Southern California Edison (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue and was slightly lower.

Republic Airlines was lower. Northwest Air was up. The Justice Department said it opposed the merger of the two airlines.

Navistar, formerly International Harvester, was lower after advancing last week.

Black & Decker was down. It said on Thursday that it expected a marginal profit, or a loss, for its second quarter.

As the May crude-oil contract price dropped below the $11-a-barrel level in New York, oil issues weakened. Atlantic Richfield, Phillips Petroleum, Mobil and Exxon were all lower.

Lower oil prices helped transportation issues. Federal Express, Delta and UAL were rising.

Eastern Airlines was up ⅛ to 8½. Eastern's flight attendants' union said its members ratified a three-year contract.

In the auto sector, Ford was ahead, but Chrysler and General Motors were lower. GM said last week that it would raise prices on its 1986 model passenger cars by an average of 2.9 percent.

Among blue chips, AT&T was down a bit, Eastman Kodak was lower, Merck was advancing, American Express (ex-dividend) and General Electric were ahead, Sears, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing and Union Carbide were lower.

In the computer sector, IBM, Digital Equipment and Burroughs were up. Cray Research was off fractionally.

Coastal Corp. lost ground. Shearson Lehman Brothers and Gaines Berland lowered their opinions of the stock.

Standard Brands Paint was down. Late Thursday, it reported sharply lower earnings in its fourth quarter.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the market summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference, some smaller items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24	10⅝	AAR s			22	77	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
36	17¼	AFG			16	33	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
25⅝	10¼	AGS			16	63	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅞	AMCA				7	14	14	14	
57½	37½	AMR			10	4395	57⅞	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.6		14	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
25¾	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.7		1	25	25	25	
21½	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.9		1	21½	21½	21½	
12½	7⅝	APL			7	67	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
16⅜	10⅝	ARX			13	61	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	32¾	ASA	2.00a	5.6		880	37	35½	35½	—1⅝
18⅝	10½	AVX		2.2		213	15	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
29⅞	22¼	AZP	2.72	9.1	8	1779	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
86¼	49⅞	AbtLab	1.68	1.9	22	1986	86⅛	85	86¼	+ ⅝
31⅝	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.6	22	38	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
24⅝	10	AcmeC	.40	2.9	20	1101	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	3.9	15	32	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19¾	16½	AdaEx	1.90e	9.8		105	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ½
29	14	AdmMl	.40	1.4	12	30	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	8¾	AdvSys	1.36t	7.6	17	52	18	17⅞	18	
34	22⅛	AMD				4149	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅞

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
22⅞	9⅞	EsAir pf				51	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
25¼	10⅝	EAir pfB				52	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
33¼	15	EAir pfC				30	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	21⅞	EastGF	1.30	4.8		1016	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
33⅝	18⅝	EastUtl	2.06	6.4	12	528	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	41⅛	EsKod s	2.20a	3.5	43	7983	63⅛	61⅝	62½	— ½
79	49½	Eaton	1.60	2.1	11	785	75⅛	74½	75	+ ½
18¼	11⅝	Echlin s	.50	2.9	17	781	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
18⅝	9	Harnish			23	794	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅛	Harn pfB	2.40	11.8		72	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
40	24⅞	Harn pfC	2.13	6.2		724	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15¼	HrpRw s	.60	2.3	17	62	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	22¼	Harris	.88	3.1	19	653	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
39⅞	28½	LswyTr	1.50	3.8	7	918	40	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	18¼	LeeEnt	.58	2.2	22	140	27¼	25⅞	26	— ⅜
31¾	12⅛	LegMas	.20b	.7	21	96	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
32½	13⅜	LegPlt s			18	162	32	30½	32	+1½
3½	1⅛	LehVal				707	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 15)

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 14)

Delta Air Goes It Alone But Can It Continue?

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In its advertising campaign, Delta Air Lines says it is the airline that "can get you there." But the question on many minds these days, as mergers continue within the airline industry, is where Delta itself is going.

The Atlanta-based carrier, the fifth largest in the United States, has so far kept out of the merger fray. Its fiscally conservative ways have given it one of the strongest balance sheets in the industry and made it one of the most profitable carriers.

Yet, as the industry consolidates into a handful of big airlines, it is unclear whether Delta can continue to go it alone.

"It is imperative that Delta deviate from its current position," said David G. Sylvester, an analyst with Montgomery Securities Inc. in San Francisco. "They've got to become more competitive."

Deregulation has stiffened the competition. A powerhouse in the East, Delta has little presence elsewhere at a time when victory is increasingly going to those airlines that can capture the most passengers for the longest distance.

Moreover, Delta's labor costs are among the highest in the industry and attempts to pare them on one important front, the pilots, have brought on the first labor strife in the company's history. That dispute is now in federal mediation.

Delta's senior officials decline to comment, although rumors continue to circulate that Delta is in the market for a merger partner.

This uncertainty has made investors lukewarm to the carrier's stock, which has not performed as well as its rivals in the current bull market. Delta's shares have suffered further of late from Texas Air Corp.'s decision to acquire Miami-based Eastern Airlines, a move that many feel will increase the competitive pressure in Delta's back yard.

"Delta's revenues are in jeopardy and its costs are out of line with the rest of the industry," said Barry J. Gordon, president of American Fund Advisor, a mutual fund that specializes in aviation stocks. "And this is not an airline that has reacted quickly to changing conditions."

Delta may not have to change overnight. Its long history of prudent management and wise fiscal policies could buy it some time. Delta has been profitable every year except one and some analysts expect that it will be one of the few airlines to show a profit in the 1986 first quarter, one of the roughest in airline history.

In polls of frequent travelers, Delta continues to be ranked above all others for the quality of its service. Its fleet is among the most modern, thanks to the company's financial strength and strict adherence to a disciplined schedule of aircraft purchases.

And, in an industry known for its often daredevil approach to finance, Delta is unique for its conservatism. Debt represents less than 30 percent of its balance sheet, making it among the least leveraged of the U.S. carriers. Its accounting practices are cautious, dampening its reported earnings.

"Delta has an image problem on Wall Street and a strong acquisition would help that," Michael Derchin, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co., said. "But Delta makes decisions not by image, but by what makes sense in the long run. Delta would consider something, but only if it were a good strategic fit, if the price was right."

BANQUE PARIBAS (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

Luxembourg, le 17 mars 1986

AVIS AUX PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS DE L'EMPRUNT 11,50% $US100.000.000,- 1980/88 ÉMIS PAR LA COMMUNAUTÉ EUROPÉENNE DU CHARBON ET DE L'ACIER

LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES INFORME LES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS DE L'EMPRUNT CI-DESSUS MENTIONNÉ QUE L'AMORTISSEMENT AU 15 MAI 1986 PORTANT SUR $US25.000.000 A ÉTÉ EFFECTUÉ PAR TIRAGE AU SORT PAR DEVANT NOTAIRE LE 14 MARS 1986.

NUMÉROS SORTIS AU TIRAGE:
N° 3454 A 12303 INCLUS COMPTE TENU DES AMORTISSEMENTS ANTÉRIEURS.

LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES A DÉCIDÉ DE REMBOURSER PAR ANTICIPATION LE SOLDE RESTANT EN CIRCULATION, SOIT $US50.000.000,- A
100 1/2% de la VALEUR NOMINALE.

LES OBLIGATIONS PRÉSENTÉES AU REMBOURSEMENT DEVRONT ÊTRE MUNIES DES COUPONS AU 15 MAI 1987 ET SERONT PAYABLES SUIVANT LES CONDITIONS INDIQUÉES SUR LES TITRES.

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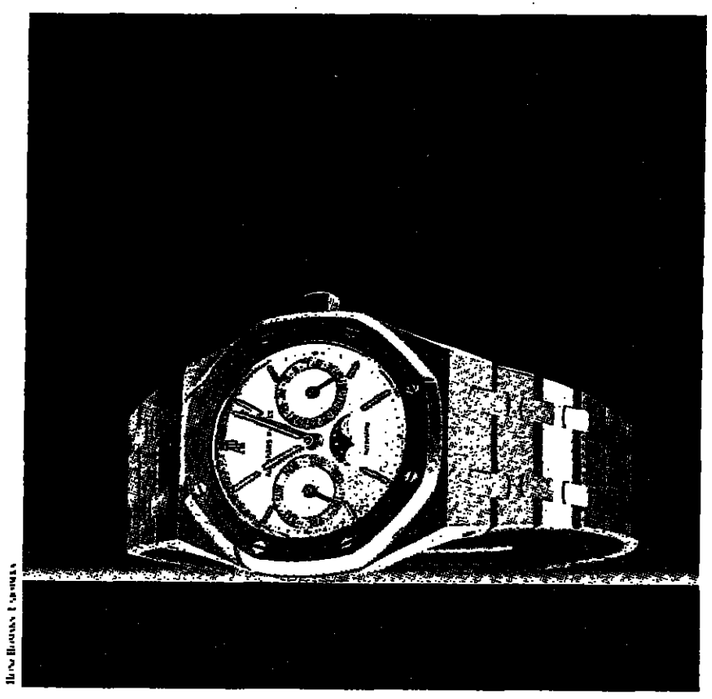

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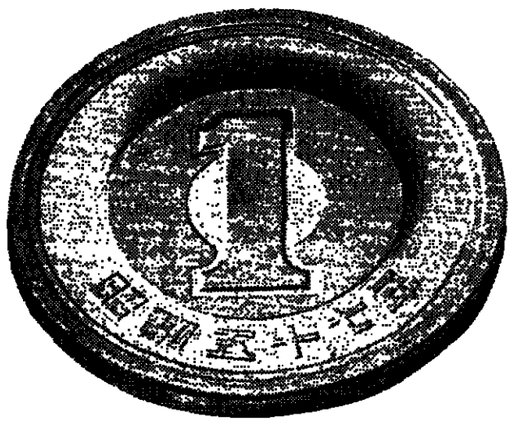

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International Monetary Market

Continued on Page 19

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
6¾	3⅞	ADI n				59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20½	8¾	AL Lab s	.16	.8	22	184	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
15	10¼	AMC s	.10	.7	26	22	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8	3¼	AM Intl			13	3011	7¼	7	7⅛	
29¼	25¾	AM Int pf				132	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¾	AOI n			14	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
101⅞	75¾	ATT Fd	5.54e	5.5		100	101½	101	101½	+ ⅜
4½	2½	AcmePr				22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
12	9¼	AcmeU	.32	2.8	30	16	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
15⅝	9¾	Action			18	112	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Acton				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	1⅛	AdmRs			8	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	23⅝	AdRusl	.16	.5	22	22	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅞	Aeronc				70	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
50	26⅝	AfilPb s	.44	.9	29	88	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+1
9⅛	5⅝	AirExp				97	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	AirCal			15	303	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
13¾	10	ArCal pf	1.20	9.1		57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	¼	Alamco				64	½	½	½	
8	5⅜	AlbaW				6	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	AlbTre				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27	6	Aloha			17	70	24	22⅞	24	+1⅜
13½	8	Alphain				57	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	AlpinGr			21	418	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	¼	Altex n				70	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	20¼	AlzaCp			54	1436	40	38	39⅞	+ ⅞

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		D								
2⅜	1½	DWG	.08f	4.3		231	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
8½	4⅛	DamnC				5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
15¾	3½	DamEA	.94	30.1		238	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
15⅜	3⅝	DomEB	1.16	35.7		231	4	3¼	3¼	— ⅝
4⅝	2	Damson				316	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
23	9⅝	Dams pf	2.50	26.3		15	10½	9½	9½	—1⅛
26⅝	11¼	Dams pf	3.00	25.3		15	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	—1⅜
16⅞	10⅝	DataPd	.16	1.1		517	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	3¼	Datarm			7	82	13¾	13	13½	
8	2	DeRose				283	5⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
33	23⅝	DelLb s			13	24	31⅝	30¾	31½	+1⅛
18	14¼	DelVal	1.74	9.7	10	15	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
3⅜	¾	Delmed				281	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Dsantrn	.23t	5.0	116	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅜	7⅛	Desgnl			15	18	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	DevlCp			488	166	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	DynRs n	1.20	16.0		85	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Diag A			117	57	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Diag B			102	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
44½	27⅞	Dillrd s			19	421	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Diodes			23	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	DirActn			22	15	6⅛	6	6	
2⅛	1⅞	DomeP				8078	1½	1⅜	1½	
½		DmeP wt				225	⅛		⅛	+
22¾	12⅜	Domtr s	.88			315	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
35½	23	Ducom	.80	2.4		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅜	Duplex s	.52	2.4	12	33	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
16½	12	DurTst	.40b	2.6	18	25	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
29¼	20¾	Dynear	.80	3.0	15	32	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
		E								
11⅝	7⅛	EAC	.40	3.8	42	25	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	EECO	.32	2.0	25	50	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	ERC			29	243	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
12	5	ESI	.37t	3.4	15	56	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	EagICl				39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	18	EstnCo	1.00	4.5	9	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
36⅝	29	Estgp	4.17e	12.6	8	6	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	EchoB g	.12			1093	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
2	⅞	ElAudD				97	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	18⅞	ElcAm	1.40	4.0	14	30	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	ElecSd			25	59	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
8⅝	2	Elsinor				71	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
15¼	10½	EmMed	.03e	.2		10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
10⅛	3⅛	EmCar			7	49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Endvco			7	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
½		EgyDv wt				9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅝	7¼	EnDvl	1.00	15.1		73	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5	EngOil			8	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	EnrSrv				24	½	½	½	
18⅛	8⅝	ESD n			18	27	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	5⅝	Erolnd s			13	14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
22	15½	Espey	.40	2.0	8	7	20⅛	20	20	
2⅜	⅞	Esqrit				117	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
31⅝	8½	EtzLav	.11e	.8	18	36	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
13⅝	6½	EvrJ B	.10	.9		5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
13	6	EvrJ A	.20	1.8		37	11⅛	11	11⅛	
13½	5⅝	Excel	.40b	3.0	18	48x	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
		F								
12⅝	8½	FPA			21	25	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅝	Fabind	.50	2.1	10	13	24⅛	23⅝	24	
25⅛	8½	FalrFin			13	113	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝	FarmC				10	3½	3⅜	3½	
21	15	Fartly pf	1.01t	4.8		203	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Fldata				162	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	FtAust n				361	11⅞	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
10½	1⅝	FCapHd			44	2872	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
15	10⅛	FtConn	1.00a	7.5	8	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15½	11	FWymB	.80	6.3	14	121	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
17⅝	9⅝	Fstcrp s	.25a	1.5	9	77	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	11⅞	FischP	.93t	4.3	18	495	22	21½	21⅝	+1⅛
15⅝	6⅝	FitGE				11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
32½	23⅝	FltGE pf	4.00	12.6		4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
10	4	viFlanig				12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
61½	36⅝	FlaRck	.90	1.5	12	21	58½	58	58¼	— ⅜
30⅝	21	Fluke	1.14t	4.6	14	62	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
16½	9¼	Foodrm			8	26	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7	FoodM				3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33⅛	28⅝	Foote pf				3	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
9⅛	5⅝	FthillG				1630	6⅝	5½	6⅛	— ⅛
141½	91¼	FordCn g	2.00e			2480z	125	121	124	+4⅛
29½	20⅝	ForstC B	.30	1.0	32	4	29	28⅝	28⅝	
37¼	17⅞	Forestl.			37	404	37⅝	37	37	
2	⅞	Fotomt				218	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	33⅝	Frantz	1.00	2.1		34	58⅝	47⅝	48⅛	—2⅛
8	5⅝	FrdHly			89	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅞	FreqEl			18	207	27½	26⅝	27½	
10⅝	7⅝	Friedm	.28b	2.9	14	1x	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	4⅜	FriesE s			16	640	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
28½	20	Frischs	.22b	.8	37	44x	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	FurVit s	.16	1.3	33	81	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		Y								
8⅛	5½	YankCo			10	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
9½	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	12.4		12	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		Z								
8⅞	3⅝	Zimer			36	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½	

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 57

AL Lab s, AlpineGrp, AmMaize B, Angeles, Angeles wt, ArrowAuto, Ausimont n, Bancrft Fnd, BioRadLb B s, BowlAmer s, CDI Cp, CoesrNJ, CitadelHld, CtzFstBcp, CountryMtn n, DelVal, ERC Intl, Farley pf, Fischr Prtr, ForestLab, FrischsRestr, GouldInv Tr, Hasbro, Hasbro pf, Hastings Mf, HollyCp n, Hormel s, ISS IntSv, Intl Bnknot, KayJewel s, Lumex, MacNlSch, Masind Son, MatSci, Media Genl, MtgeGth In, Olsten s, PGE 250pfP, PGE 2pfO, PL.fg 450pf, PL.fg 475pf, PL.fg 764pf, PricCom, ProvEngy s, RAI Resh, SeabrdCp, Shopwell s, SierraSpng s, SmithAO pf, SCE org pfA, Speed OP, SterlSoft, UnicorpAmer, Unicorp pfB, Verit Ind, WescoFin, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 13

AmerOilGas, DamsEngy A, DamsEngy B, EngyDevl, ICO Inc, IRE Fncl n, NRM Engy n, NRM Eng pf, PetLew 333p, SaxonOilDv n, UnivResrcs, VHTHotl n, WWdeEn pf

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 31

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.50	2.74	May	3.00½	3.06	2.98½	3.04¼	+.00¾
3.10	2.46½	Jul	2.51	2.57	2.50½	2.53½	+.01¼
2.99	2.49	Sep	2.53½	2.58	2.52¾	2.53	—.00½
3.08¾	2.57	Dec	2.62½	2.67	2.62	2.62½	—.00¾
2.87	2.61	Mar	2.63½	2.66	2.63½	2.65	+.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,440					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,419 off 404							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.91¼	2.22½	May	2.31½	2.35	2.32	2.34¾	+.01¾
2.75	2.25¼	Jul	2.27¾	2.31	2.27½	2.30¾	+.02
2.70	2.04¾	Sep	2.10½	2.12½	2.10¾	2.12½	+.01½
2.25½	2.00¾	Dec	2.05	2.08	2.05	2.05½	+.00½
2.42½	2.10¾	Mar	2.11¾	2.15	2.11¾	2.14½	+.00¾
2.42	2.14½	May	2.16¾	2.19	2.16¾	2.19	+.01
2.21½	2.17½	Jul	2.18	2.19½	2.18	2.19½	+.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,402					
Prev. Day Open Int. 112,837 up 242							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.57	4.89	May	5.33½	5.48	5.33½	5.41½	+.06¼
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.33½	5.48½	5.32¾	5.41¼	+.07
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.32	5.45	5.31¾	5.40½	+.06¼
5.51½	4.96	Sep	5.22½	5.29	5.22½	5.25½	+.07
5.56½	4.98	Nov	5.12½	5.28	5.12½	5.22	+.06¾
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.23	5.35	5.23	5.31¾	+.07
5.75	5.19½	Mar	5.32	5.44½	5.32	5.40½	+.07
5.54	5.31¾	May	5.38½	5.50	5.38½	5.44¾	+.04¾
5.50	5.41	Jul				5.51½	+.04
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,020					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,863 off 1,012							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
163.90	134.00	May	154.70	156.50	153.50	153.70	—1.80
167.00	134.00	Jul	154.70	156.50	153.40	153.90	—1.50
163.50	135.50	Aug	154.70	156.50	153.20	153.90	—1.40
159.30	137.50	Sep	150.50	152.00	149.50	150.50	—.50
156.00	136.00	Oct	146.00	149.00	145.80	147.50	
157.00	136.00	Dec	147.10	150.00	146.50	148.50	
157.50	136.00	Jan	149.50	151.00	149.50	149.50	+.30
159.00	149.00	Mar				151.70	+.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,167					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,414 up 1							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
27.45	16.76	May	18.55	19.27	18.51	19.24	+.75
25.25	17.05	Jul	18.90	19.60	18.85	19.57	+.75
25.15	17.16	Aug	18.90	19.70	18.85	19.70	+.80
24.05	17.10	Sep	19.10	19.70	19.05	19.65	+.73
22.80	17.25	Oct	19.25	19.50	19.25	19.65	+.68
22.50	17.51	Dec	19.45	20.01	19.40	19.99	+.59
22.35	17.70	Jan	20.10	20.10	20.05	20.07	+.55
20.25	18.35	Mar				20.40	+.55
20.55	18.66	May				20.60	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,548					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,607 up 416							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.87	55.30	Apr	57.50	57.50	56.82	56.82	—1.50
66.40	56.25	Jun	58.25	58.25	58.25	58.25	—1.50
61.75	55.20	Aug	57.20	56.12	56.12	56.12	—1.50
60.60	55.70	Oct	56.12	55.25	55.12	55.12	—1.50
61.75	57.40	Dec	57.42	57.42	56.27	56.27	—1.50
60.20	57.75	Feb	56.57	56.57	56.57	56.57	—1.50
58.90	58.00	Apr	57.25	57.30	57.15	57.30	—1.35
Est. Sales 5,663		Prev. Sales 16,654					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,210 off 304							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.05	59.50	Apr	59.30	59.35	58.17	58.17	—1.50
70.80	60.10	May	61.15	61.15	59.90	59.90	—1.50
68.70	62.10	Aug	62.50	62.50	61.15	61.15	—1.50
64.25	60.10	Sep	60.25	60.25	58.90	58.90	—1.50
64.10	60.20	Oct	60.35	60.35	58.95	58.95	—1.50
64.00	61.18	Nov	61.25	61.25	59.80	59.80	—1.50
63.00	62.75	Jan	61.85	61.85	61.35	61.35	—1.50
Est. Sales 766		Prev. Sales 2,229					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,821 up 133							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.00	36.12	Apr	40.90	41.00	40.10	40.25	—1.17
49.05	39.80	Jun	44.85	44.90	43.82	43.82	—1.30
49.85	40.45	Jul	45.25	45.25	43.92	43.92	—1.50
48.00	40.35	Aug	43.95	44.00	42.55	42.60	—1.45
42.60	38.07	Oct	40.75	41.10	40.10	40.42	—.78
42.30	38.37	Dec	42.40	42.40	41.60	41.77	—.63
43.60	40.20	Feb	42.35	43.17	42.35	42.77	—.28
41.60	37.20	Apr	40.00	40.17	39.60	39.90	+.20
42.10	39.00	Jun				42.70	+.50
Est. Sales 5,780		Prev. Sales 3,945					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,329 up 132							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.60	54.37	May	57.50	57.60	55.87	55.87	—2.00
76.10	55.40	Jul	58.50	58.70	57.02	57.02	—2.00
71.25	54.30	Aug	57.30	57.30	56.00	56.00	—2.00
62.50	59.00	Feb	62.60	62.60	61.20	61.50	—.87
62.00	60.90	Mar	61.40	61.40	61.40	61.77	—.38
62.50	61.50	May	62.75	62.75	62.40	62.77	—.38
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,497					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,312 up 61							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
272.62	131.00	May	245.01	246.50	242.60	246.41	+1.40
278.38	135.50	Jul	251.75	254.50	247.50	251.71	—.61
282.78	137.50	Sep	255.95	255.95	250.25	255.45	+3.51
287.10	138.08	Dec	257.50	258.50	256.00	258.11	+3.56
290.33	156.75	Mar	258.00	261.00	258.00	261.00	+3.92
291.82	189.00	May	259.00	265.00	259.00	264.00	+3.75
262.50	250.75	Jul	266.25	266.25	266.25	266.25	+4.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,216 off 80							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
8.83	3.58	May	8.88	9.23	8.88	9.18	+.43
8.90	3.79	Jul	9.02	9.23	9.02	9.22	+.36
8.88	4.05	Sep	9.05	9.22	9.05	9.22	+.27
8.95	4.02	Oct	9.16	9.25	9.10	9.22	+.27
8.98	6.25	Jan	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.22	+.32
9.25	6.03	Mar	9.42	9.48	9.37	9.43	+.21
9.49	6.75	May	9.58	9.66	9.57	9.60	+.25
9.63	3.86	Jul	9.75	9.78	9.71	9.72	+.25
Est. Sales 16,733		Prev. Sales 25,762					
Prev. Day Open Int. 114,334 up 1,652							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2422	1840	May	1883	1900	1829	1862	—21
2439	1877	Jul	1931	1946	1907	1914	—19
2430	1935	Sep	1975	1993	1957	1957	—24
2425	1971	Dec	2020	2041	2007	2009	—17
2385	2015	Mar	2058	2058	2043	2039	—11
2184	2055	May	2075	2075	2075	2056	—11
2200	2120	Jul				2076	—11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,365					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,110 off 181							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
162.50	82.60	May	94.00	95.70	93.60	95.60	+2.10
157.50	83.50	Jul	93.25	94.00	93.00	93.70	+1.10
127.25	82.00	Sep	91.50	92.00	91.25	92.00	+1.25
125.00	82.50	Nov	91.00	91.65	90.50	91.60	+1.15
113.00	83.75	Jan	90.25	90.90	90.25	90.80	+1.00
122.00	83.90	Mar	90.50	91.70	89.50	91.70	+1.05
109.00	84.50	May	90.50	91.25	90.50	91.40	+1.00
90.75	84.75	Jul	90.75	91.75	90.70	91.75	+1.05
Est. Sales 600		Prev. Sales 1,017					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,658 off 183							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.25	63.10	Apr				65.85	—.95
74.00	60.00	May	66.70	66.95	66.00	66.15	—1.05
		Jun	66.80	67.45	66.80	66.45	—1.00
72.95	60.35	Jul	67.20	67.50	66.60	66.70	—.95
70.90	60.90	Sep	67.55	67.75	67.05	67.10	—.90
70.30	61.60	Dec	67.95	68.20	67.60	67.60	—.80
70.20	63.30	Jan				67.75	—.80
78.10	62.90	Mar	68.00	68.90	68.00	68.30	—.80
69.95	63.25	May				68.60	—.80
70.35	61.50	Jul				68.90	—.80
69.50	68.45	Sep				69.30	—.80
70.80	70.80	Dec				69.45	—.80
		Jan					
		Mar	68.50	68.50	68.50	69.00	—.80
Est. Sales 9,580		Prev. Sales 3,964					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,212 up 267							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Apr				57.25	—1.55
62.35	44.20	May	59.00	59.00	57.35	57.40	—1.40
		Jun				57.55	—1.60
63.45	44.50	Jul	58.95	59.00	57.80	57.75	—1.55
61.20	46.90	Sep	59.15	59.15	59.15	58.05	—1.50
61.75	48.95	Dec				58.50	—1.45
		Jan				58.65	—1.45
57.65	49.40	May				59.15	—1.45
60.45	50.00	Jul				59.45	—1.45
52.15	51.50	Sep				59.75	—1.45
		Dec				60.20	—1.45
		Jan				60.35	—1.45
		Mar				58.90	—1.45
Est. Sales 225		Prev. Sales 227					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,597 off 4							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
598.2	555.0	Apr	519.0	519.0	519.0	513.0	—40.0
1048.0	553.0	May	552.0	552.0	514.8	514.5	—40.0
		Jun	543.5	544.0	530.0	519.8	—40.1
945.0	542.0	Jul	560.0	560.0	520.5	523.1	—40.3
940.0	568.0	Sep	568.0	568.0	530.0	529.8	—40.6
799.0	580.0	Dec	576.0	578.0	537.0	539.5	—41.2
789.0	594.0	Jan				542.9	—41.5
770.0	591.0	Mar	586.0	587.0	547.0	549.4	—41.9
752.0	599.0	May	590.0	590.0	560.0	556.2	—42.4
746.0	608.0	Jul	599.0	606.0	564.0	563.1	—42.9
729.2	614.0	Sep	607.0	607.0	570.0	570.1	—43.7
694.0	627.0	Dec	616.0	616.0	605.0	580.8	—44.7
		Jan				584.5	—44.9
Est. Sales 30,000		Prev. Sales 9,604					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,280 up 1,369							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
444.50	264.50	Apr	418.00	419.50	397.00	399.10	—22.90
430.00	425.00	Jun				403.10	—22.90
448.00	273.00	Jul	425.50	426.00	405.00	406.10	—21.60
450.00	303.50	Oct	425.00	426.00	406.00	408.10	—21.90
449.50	347.00	Jan	426.50	426.50	410.00	410.50	—21.90
448.50	361.00	Apr	427.00	428.00	420.00	412.90	—21.90
Est. Sales 18,647		Prev. Sales 7,584					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,273 off 1,115							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
112.00	112.00	Apr	109.00	109.00	107.80	106.85	—6.00
119.30	91.50	Jun	113.50	113.50	107.85	107.85	—6.00
119.00	91.70	Sep	114.50	114.50	109.85	109.85	—6.00
120.00	94.25	Dec	112.00	112.00	110.40	110.40	—6.00
120.00	102.00	Mar	115.00	113.00	115.00	111.75	—6.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 277					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,145 up 42							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
496.80	314.70	Apr	341.50	342.00	330.50	331.10	—12.00
355.00	354.50	May				332.70	—12.20
453.50	320.50	Jun	346.00	345.80	334.00	334.80	—12.40
427.50	328.00	Aug	349.00	349.00	337.00	338.30	—12.40
395.70	331.50	Oct	351.50	351.50	341.50	341.70	—12.70
392.00	336.50	Dec	355.50	356.00	344.00	345.30	—12.90
397.50	337.30	Feb	356.00	356.00	349.00	349.00	—13.10
405.00	346.30	Apr	358.80	358.80	355.00	352.40	—13.30
409.00	350.50	Jun	367.00	367.00	360.00	356.00	—13.50
408.50	356.00	Aug	367.50	369.30	364.10	359.80	—13.70
420.00	363.00	Oct	374.00	374.00	369.10	363.80	—13.90
399.40	375.30	Dec	379.00	379.00	377.50	368.00	—14.10
		Feb				372.40	—14.30
Est. Sales 47,000		Prev. Sales 37,482					
Prev. Day Open Int. 137,508 up 2,514							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.02	87.01	Jun	94.01	94.07	94.00	94.07	+.06
94.11	88.00	Sep	94.09	94.16	94.08	94.16	+.07
94.07	89.05	Dec	94.04	94.10	94.04	94.10	+.08
93.93	89.58	Mar	93.90	93.90	93.90	93.97	+.08
93.70	90.50	Jun	93.77	93.83	93.77	93.84	+.08
93.49	90.83	Sep				93.73	+.08
93.38	91.48	Dec				93.63	+.08
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,067					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,566 up 327							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102-5	74-30	Jun	102-1	102-26	100-2	102-24	+23
101-22	80-7	Sep	101-26	102-8	101-26	102-7	+24
100-3	80-2	Dec	101-15	101-24	101-15	101-23	+24
95-8	89-15	Mar				101-9	+24
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,885					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,486 off 10,234							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-15	56-29	Jun	100-12	102-12	100-10	102-10	+128
99-22	56-29	Sep	99-27	101-21	99-21	101-20	+130
99	56-25	Dec	99-10	101-1	99-5	101	+2
98-11	56-27	Mar	99-11	100-14	99-11	100-14	+23
97-24	63-12	Jun	98-8	99-29	98-8	99-27	+23
97-7	63-4	Sep	98-8	99-13	98-8	99-13	+26
96-23	62-24	Dec	97-1	98-30	97-1	98-30	+27
96-8	67	Mar	97-27	98-16	97-27	98-16	+28
93-27	66-25	Jun				98-3	+28
93-2	76-8	Sep				97-24	+29
91-30	91-18	Dec				97-14	+210
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 170,859					
Prev. Day Open Int. 240,913 off 11,540							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-18	79-10	Jun	101-16	102-16	101-9	102-10	+29
100-30	79-10	Sep	101-22	102	101-8	101-30	+15
88-26	88-20	Dec				101-3	+15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,012					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,905 up 680							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
93.30	86.43	Jun	93.28	93.31	93.28	93.33	+.07
92.36	87.86	Sep	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.36	+.08
92.85	88.34	Dec				93.27	+.10
92.63	88.20	Mar				93.10	+.11
91.15	91.15	Sep				92.80	+.12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3					
Prev. Day Open Int. 547 off 81							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.97	86.73	Jun	92.95	93.04	92.95	93.03	+.07
93.00	87.08	Sep	92.98	93.06	92.96	93.06	+.08
92.90	87.28	Dec	92.87	92.97	92.87	92.96	+.09
92.73	87.44	Mar	92.71	92.81	92.71	92.80	+.11
92.59	88.84	Jun	92.56	92.65	92.56	92.65	+.11
92.44	89.29	Sep	92.42	92.49	92.41	92.50	+.11
92.27	90.18	Dec	92.29	92.36	92.28	92.37	+.11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,494					
Prev. Day Open Int. 140,401 up 3,947							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
96.56	87.77	Jun	92.75	92.75	92.75	92.80	—.70
89.75	87.40	Sep				92.45	—.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5070	1.1520	Jun	1.4625	1.4655	1.4490	1.4575	—80
1.5020	1.2240	Sep	1.4450	1.4530	1.4420	1.4485	—80
1.4870	1.1590	Dec	1.4400	1.4400	1.4300	1.4385	—80
Est. Sales 4,833		Prev. Sales 7,747					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,444 up 67							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7360	.6845	Jun	.7098	.7116	.7085	.7113	—9
.7303	.6807	Sep	.7033	.7067	.7050	.7070	—7
.7200	.6790	Dec	.7015	.7033	.7015	.7026	—5
.7075	.6770	Mar				.6986	—3
Est. Sales 1,267		Prev. Sales 2,186					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,694 up 115							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14360	.12130	Jun	.13700	.13800	.13610	.13750	—50
.14290	.12900	Sep				.13600	—100
Est. Sales 6		Prev. Sales 96					
Prev. Day Open Int. 154 up 71							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4599	.3335	Jun	.4280	.4307	.4245	.4293	—24
.4632	.3762	Sep	.4304	.4333	.4270	.4321	—25
.4660	.3300	Dec	.4326	.4326	.4325	.4352	—27
Est. Sales 23,149		Prev. Sales 16,815					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,312 up 2,078							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005764	.004220	Jun	.005594	.005681	.005590	.005656	+66
.005794	.004690	Sep	.005626	.005715	.005636	.005688	+66
.005830	.004720	Dec	.005730	.005730	.005725	.005726	+65
Est. Sales 10,037		Prev. Sales 6,448					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,519 off 80							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5466	.4190	Jun	.5153	.5187	.5115	.5175	—1
.5500	.4790	Sep	.5190	.5210	.5158	.5220	—3
.5540	.4015	Dec	.5240	.5240	.5220	.5265	—5
.5600	.5275	Mar	.5275	.5275	.5275	.5315	
Est. Sales 15,077		Prev. Sales 11,907					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,750 up 321							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
197.00	140.00	May	180.00	183.90	179.00	183.90	+5.00
190.90	144.00	Jul	175.90	179.50	173.50	179.50	+5.00
182.40	145.50	Sep	169.50	173.50	169.50	173.50	+5.00
174.50	146.00	Nov	164.80	167.90	163.80	167.90	+5.00
174.40	150.00	Jan	168.00	170.00	166.80	170.50	+4.00
175.20	153.00	Mar	169.00	168.00	159.00	169.30	+4.60
173.00	160.00	May	165.00	165.00	165.00	167.00	+3.40
Est. Sales 2,081		Prev. Sales 3,662					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,593 off 163							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
70.00	58.80	May	65.80	65.85	65.30	65.69	+.13
70.05	56.85	Jul	66.10	66.10	65.55	65.97	—.02
65.50	38.60	Oct	39.25	39.90	39.25	39.83	+.51
59.25	38.65	Dec	39.30	39.90	39.17	39.78	+.55
49.50	39.60	Mar	40.07	40.48	40.07	40.45	+.50
92.75	40.50	May				41.00	+.50
60.80	42.70	Jul				41.25	+.50
Est. Sales 2,300		Prev. Sales 3,226					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,872 off 124							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
80.30	39.80	Apr	43.00	43.00	41.55	43.00	—.88
76.90	37.55	May	36.30	36.80	34.80	35.25	—2.52
75.75	34.05	Jun	34.00	34.00	33.50	33.50	—2.55
74.00	34.00	Jul	34.00	34.10	33.40	33.35	—2.73
74.15	34.35	Aug	34.50	34.70	33.80	33.80	—2.70
72.50	37.25	Sep	35.25	35.25	35.00	35.00	—2.30
73.55	38.15	Oct	36.60	36.60	36.00	36.00	—2.10
73.75	40.00	Nov	37.25	37.25	37.00	37.00	—1.90
73.40	40.30	Dec	39.00	39.00	37.80	37.80	—1.90
54.00	42.50	Jan	39.50	39.50	38.30	38.30	—2.20
61.00	42.00	Feb	39.50	39.50	39.50	39.30	—1.00
		Apr	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	
		Mar	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,085					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,101 off 4							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.35	11.00	May	11.11	11.20	10.30	10.43	—1.01
27.67	11.50	Jun	11.30	11.68	10.61	10.61	—1.00
27.53	11.64	Jul	10.96	11.60	10.75	10.78	—.97
27.23	11.80	Aug	11.55	11.55	10.90	10.90	—.99
27.80	12.00	Sep	11.80	11.80	11.10	11.20	—.93
26.73	12.50	Oct	12.05	12.05	11.35	11.35	—.82
26.60	12.40	Nov	12.30	12.30	11.60	11.65	—.66
26.30	12.60	Dec	12.50	12.50	11.80	11.95	—.55
26.30	12.70	Jan	12.50	12.50	12.10	12.10	—.35
24.90	12.65	Feb	12.50	12.50	11.80	11.90	—.55
15.70	12.90	Mar	12.20	12.20	12.00	12.00	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,257					
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,842 up 1,183							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
243.80	183.00	Jun	242.50	243.05	241.20	241.50	—.15
246.60	187.00	Sep	245.40	245.90	244.00	244.35	—.05
248.70	178.40	Dec	248.50	248.60	248.50	248.40	+.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 64,989					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,530 up 2,575							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
246.10	197.00	Jun	244.30	244.70	243.25	243.50	
247.90	200.05	Sep	245.65	246.50	245.25	246.00	+.60
247.60	220.50	Dec	248.30	248.30	248.00	248.20	+.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,659					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,868 up 18							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
140.75	106.90	Jun	139.95	140.25	139.15	139.40	—.10
142.45	108.10	Sep	141.75	142.00	141.05	141.40	+.15
144.20	121.10	Dec	143.55	143.75	142.80	143.00	
145.20	141.95	Mar	145.45	145.50	144.55	144.80	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,447					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,496 off 279							
MMI MAXI INDEX (CBT) 250 x index							
344.10	308.30	Apr	339.50	341.90	337.90	338.70	+.90
344.50	312.00	May	339.20	339.20	339.20	339.20	+.40
346.20	310.90	Jun	342.05	343.90	340.40	341.00	+.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,281					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,719 up 632							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	953.60 f	961.50 f
Reuters	Clsd.	1,812.60
D.J. Futures	130.75	132.12
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	211.70

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

China to Open Markets to Banks

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China will open its financial markets to foreign banks, possibly including branch banking in China itself, when conditions are ripe, an official of the central bank said in a report Monday.

The Beijing Review weekly quoted Liu Yuan, an official of the People's Bank of China, as saying that although conditions were not yet ripe for foreign banks to set up branches outside China's Special Economic Zones, China would open up its financial markets wider after the open policy has been in place longer.

A Western banker said the report was "the most optimistic yet" for foreign bankers in China.

Officials of the central bank had previously said foreign branch banking would hurt Chinese banks without bringing any benefit to the country, he said.

The Beijing Review quoted Mr. Liu as saying that foreign banks were showing increasing interest in China as a market.

By the end of 1985 more than 80 foreign banks had 159 offices in 10 Chinese cities.

The foreign banks are involved in locating loan projects, organizing consortium loans, recommending foreign clients and training Chinese banking personnel, the report noted.

■ **Five-Year Plan Praised**

China's five-year economic plan will keep it on the path of reform, Western bankers and diplomats said Monday, Reuters reported from Beijing.

The plan is being disclosed piecemeal by the official press as the National People's Congress considers it in secret session.

The Western experts said they are impressed by the lack of jargon and sloganeering in the documents released so far.

Most state money over the next five years will be used to improve telecommunications, transport and energy, the sectors that are struggling to keep up with very rapid growth in other parts of the economy, according to the plan.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

March 31

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Calls-Settle Sep	Calls-Settle Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Puts-Settle Sep	Puts-Settle Dec
41	2.33	2.86	—	0.43	0.73	—
42	1.66	2.22	2.75	0.74	1.06	—
43	1.11	1.70	2.16	1.18	1.50	1.70
44	0.73	1.28	1.85	1.78	2.03	2.20
45	0.46	0.93	1.45	2.49	2.64	2.75
46	0.28	0.70	1.08	3.38	3.36	—

Estimated total vol. 8,873
Calls: Thu. vol. 5,613 open int. 63,790
Puts: Thu. vol. 1,580 open int. 45,883
Source: CME.

Cash Prices

March 31

Commodity and Unit	Mon.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.35	1.39
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.64	0.67
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	74-77	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	18-19	18-21
Copper elect., lb	73	67-70
Tin (Straits)*, lb	n.a.	6.902
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.45-47
Palladium, oz	111-113	115
Silver N.Y., oz	5.32	6.915

* : Tin spot price in New York.
Source: AP.

Dividends

March 31

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Ambrit Inc	Q	.02	5-23	5-9
Amoco-Pitts. Co	Q	.07½	4-30	4-11
Bank of Virginia Co	Q	.18	4-23	4-8
ConAgra Inc	Q	.25	6-1	4-25
Gibson (CR) Co	Q	.06	4-30	4-8
Harper & Row Pub	Q	.15	4-23	4-9
Multibank Financial	Q	.12	4-18	4-9
Pneumatic Scale Co	Q	.25	5-5	4-21
Technitrol Inc	Q	.09½	4-22	4-8

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ
ROB HUGHES
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Asian Commodities

March 31

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	343.60	345.60
Jun	347.70	347.70	347.70	349.40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	351.40	353.10

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Apr	193.00	195.00	193.50	195.50
May	194.00	196.00	194.50	196.50
Jun	196.50	198.50	197.00	199.00
Jly	198.00	200.00	198.50	200.50
Aug	201.00	203.00	201.50	203.50
Sep	204.00	206.00	204.50	206.50

Volume: 0 lots.

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Apr	595.00	610.00	585.00	590.00
May	623.00	635.00	605.00	611.00
Jun	650.00	665.00	610.00	616.00
Jly	645.00	680.00	610.00	650.00
Aug	635.00	675.00	600.00	650.00
Sep	630.00	670.00	590.00	650.00
Nov	625.00	665.00	590.00	640.00
Jan	645.00	685.00	610.00	660.00
Mar	655.00	685.00	610.00	660.00

Volume: 195 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

Renault

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	122,140.	117,580.
Profits	a)10,930	12,550.

United States

Federal Co.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	303.2	310.5
Net Income	5.70	8.35
Per Share	0.34	0.51
9 Months	**1986**	**1985**
Revenue	912.8	955.6
Net Income	27.1	25.0
Per Share	1.46	1.52

Monfort Of Colorado

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	381.4	374.1
Net Income	5.79	2.79
Per Share	1.34	0.64
1st Half	**1986**	**1985**
Revenue	757.6	713.8
Net Income	11.7	5.27
Per Share	2.71	1.19

Nike

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	258.7	220.7
Net Income	11.49	(a)2.12
Per Share	0.30	—
9 Months	**1986**	**1985**
Revenue	824.3	689.2
Net Income	45.49	3.51
Per Share	1.19	0.09

a: loss.

West Germany

Dresdner Bank

Year	1985	1984
Profits	443.7	375.9

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E:	STERLING BONDS	£11.82
F:	DEUTSCHMARK BONDS	DM10.79
G:	YEN BONDS	YEN1063
H:	ECU BONDS	ECU10.81
M:	U.S. EQUITIES	$11.40

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Europe Makes Miami Its Gateway to Latin America

(Continued from Page 13)

...ets are still being initiated, despite the low-occupancy rates, and real estate remains a major growth industry in some minds.

Nor has the city's reputation for drug trafficking, race riots and high crime rates kept away foreign investors, although these factors have encouraged many Europeans to move their offices farther up the coast to Fort Lauderdale, Boca Raton or West Palm Beach. One Swiss investor zeroed in on South Florida for his business ventures but installed his family just outside New York because he thought the culture shock of Miami would be too much.

Tourism first attracted Europeans to the port of Miami, which is a dredged rather than natural harbor. The Norwegians helped make Miami a center of cruise activity. Last year 2.5 million cruise passengers sailed out of Miami, more than from any other port in the world.

Because of improved and expanded container-berth facilities in the last few years, Miami has developed dramatically as a so-called "transhipment" hub. Where once it was primarily an export center for U.S.-made goods, the port's major business today is unloading European and Asian container ships and transferring the shipments to smaller vessels, which deliver the goods to Caribbean and Latin American ports.

New cargo business in Miami grew 45 percent between 1981 and 1984, according to port statistics. Five years ago, 70 percent of cargo activity was in exports; today, 60 percent is in imports, Mr. Lunetta said. And last year, exports made up just 55 percent of combined trade transactions at the ports in Miami, Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach, according to U.S. Department of Commerce estimates.

Scheduled weekly service between the port and Europe doubled last year, with eight shipping lines linking Miami and Western European ports. Another eight companies call at Miami once or twice a month. But many ships return to Europe empty or loaded with scrap paper, auto parts or steel, Mr. Lunetta said, underscoring the comparatively low level of exports.

Meanwhile, Miami International Airport, the second-busiest in the United States, is expanding its European flight schedule. Four airlines have announced plans to begin or expand service this year, bringing the number of weekly direct flights to Europe to 60. This year the port and the airport will be the first U.S. ports of entry with direct computer access to the U.S. Customs Service ACS (Automated Cargo System) in Franconia, Virginia, which will speed up all transactions.

Dennis Nason, who heads the Crédit Suisse operation in Miami, points to the city's growth as an international financial center as another factor in encouraging European investment. Second only to New York in the number of banks doing international business, Miami has nearly 40 so-called "Edge Act" banks — mostly U.S.-based banks permitted to conduct offshore business from subsidiaries outside their home states. It also has about 50 foreign bank agencies, mostly from Europe, Mr. Nason said. The state has used tax structures and legislation "to create an environment" for international banking, he said.

"The Miami marketplace now stands at about $15 billion in offshore deposits, up approximately 50 percent in the past two years," he said. "Foreign investment generally goes where it is welcome and it feels comfortable here."

Certain features make Miami more attractive than such banking centers as New York, Panama or the Bahamas, he said. Even relatively modest depositors — with perhaps $250,000 to invest — have access to top bank officials. Banking services are cheaper, he said. And many bank personnel speak Spanish, French or Portuguese.

Although international banking in Miami has developed a reputation as that of a refuge for drug money and flight capital, many Latin and European investors look to the city as a safe harbor.

"For most people who make an investment in Miami, safety is the first reason, safety is the second reason, safety is the third reason. After that, they think of return," Mr. Nason said.

William Adams, a British entrepreneur who lives aboard his ocean-going yacht "The Loyalist" at Miami's Dinner Key Marina, moved from the Bahamas 11 years ago for much the same reason.

"Many Europeans would like to have a little money here," Mr. Adams said. "For many, the allure of America is that it is the last bastion of capitalism. Miami is America, it's sunshine, it's growth."

Fluctuations in exchange rates will not alter South Florida's position as an international marketplace, said Thomas Travis, a Miami-based international trade lawyer. He said Europeans will continue to be attracted to Miami as a corporate distribution headquarters for Latin America. He also cites Florida's "vibrant, entrepreneurial environment."

French trade officials are so enthusiastic about the city that they have established a bilingual program within Miami's Dade County public school system. Providing for the education of French children will help attract "a new breed of French people who only want to spend a few years as expatriates," Mr. Renard explained.

"I am sure we will grow here," he said. "We discover every day that we are just at the surface of this huge market."

Hong Kong Consolidates Its Exchanges

(Continued from Page 13)

require greater disclosure, and some have even refused to sign the registration forms. The cost of a listing — up to $4,000 a month — also has caused some protests.

Under the the new rules, brokers for the first time will have to maintain $128,000 in capital, of which 20 percent must be in liquid assets. For corporate members, including banks, the minimum is $640,000, with 10 percent in liquid assets.

The new exchange is to be housed in the Exchange Square building. The traditional tote boards and floor traders have been replaced with 800 booths with computer terminals that offer 400 pages of information on stock prices, companies' results and news reports.

Orders can be placed by computer and negotiations are done by telephone. Once a transaction is arranged, the sale is entered into the computer and recorded on a central electronic board.

■ **Singapore Legislation**

Singapore's Parliament has passed two bills giving the government greater control over the securities markets, Reuters reported Monday.

Finance Minister Richard Hu told Parliament that the Securities Industries Act of 1986 follows a crisis of confidence in the Stock Exchange of Singapore after the failure of Pan-Electric Industries Ltd. and some local broker insolvencies.

He said self-regulation practiced by the exchange since 1973 must be supplemented by new laws giving the Monetary Authority of Singapore powers to amend rules and direct exchange action should the exchange itself fail to do so.

The MAS now may remove stock exchange directors and officers and appoint members from the private sector to sit on the exchange committee, Mr. Hu said.

Maximum fines of 50,000 Singapore dollars ($23,000) or seven years' imprisonment will be imposed for a number of offenses, including insider trading.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

CFTC, Exchanges Closer on Auditing

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the exchanges it regulates have been having a little "misunderstanding."

Late last year, the commission set about rewriting record-keeping rules for exchanges to make it easier to determine if a broker has been cheating his customers.

The exchanges took the proposal as a major challenge, attacked it as technologically impossible, and raised a million-dollar defense fund.

Today, however, after months of increasingly public conflict, at least one exchange says it may have "overreacted" and is sure something can be worked out.

At issue are changes in the rules, approved by the commission in January, that require minute-by-minute records of trades made in futures and options markets.

The commission's concern is that, without a strict tracking system, brokers might be able to make trades on their own account at their customers' expense. For instance, a broker with a customer who planned to buy enough gold to push up the price might buy for his own account first. In doing so, he would be taking advantage of the knowledge of the pending trade to ride the market up and also be cheating his customer out of the best price for the gold by delaying his customer's trade with his own.

But, in the view of those who work in the exchanges, such abuses are unlikely, and are generally outlawed by the exchanges, where, unlike in the securities markets, brokers may trade for their own accounts and for customers accounts on the same day.

And the CFTC cannot muster figures to prove the abuse exists: It is not possible without the kind of detailed audit trail the commission has called for, according to officials of the commission.

"Right now, in any kind of a busy market, we can't reconstruct what happened," said a commissioner, Fowler West.

Exchange officials say they share the commission's concern about improving methods to detect abuse but are concerned that auditing methods not interfere with the main business of the exchanges, executing orders.

"The way the media has expressed it, the CFTC wants audit trails and the exchange doesn't," said John F. Sandner, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, who says that view is not accurate.

Along with the Chicago Board of Trade, which announced last winter that it was forming a $1-million defense fund to deal with the CFTC on the audit trail and other issues, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was an early and vocal critic of the proposal. More recently, however, the Chicago exchanges and the CFTC appear to be approaching a compromise on the audit-trail issue.

Although Congress has no direct role to play in the regulatory issue, it became an issue during recent hearings on the CFTC's reauthorization, which is pending before Congress.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, which approved a six-year reauthorization bill, included non-binding language in that bill endorsing a proposal by the Chicago exchanges to develop a computerized system to comply with the commission's rule. The system would collect information currently available about when trades are made and at what price to provide a better tracking system.

The CFTC, which left it to the exchanges to develop their own means of complying, has said that the Chicago proposal looks promising.

Mr. Sandner said that much of the earlier nastiness reflected a misunderstanding by the exchanges of what the commission was proposing, a belief that the commission wanted records kept manually, to the minute, of each trade made.

"The problems and all the drama and all the passion may be stemmed from a misinterpretation by us," he said. "I think we may have overreacted, but I really don't know. It's really folly to speculate at this point. We want to get it behind us."

Over the years, there was a running debate about whether a stricter system of auditing than the system in place was technologically feasible.

"The industry has expressed valid fear that market liquidity, not to mention the quality of executions, will suffer from this requirement," said Alan J. Brody, president of the Commodity Exchange Inc. (Comex), of New York. Mr. Brody testified at House Agriculture Committee hearings on the CFTC reauthorization early in March.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was mixed Monday in late trading in New York, down sharply against the yen, but higher against most major European currencies.

At 4 P.M., the dollar was at 177.50 yen, down sharply from 179.50 at Friday's early close; at 2.3415 Deutsche marks, up from 2.3280; at 7.2050 French francs, up from 7.1600, and at 1.9550 Swiss francs, up from 1.9455.

The British pound was trading at $1.4710, off marginally from Friday's $1.4760.

Dealers in New York said position-squaring at the end of the quarter and the month was supporting the U.S. currency.

The dollar ended unchanged Monday in Tokyo against the yen but higher against major European currencies in trading that was light because of holiday closures in Hong Kong and Europe, dealers said.

Trading in Tokyo was dominated by commercial buying and selling, and banks were reluctant to create new positions because of the end of the Japanese fiscal year Monday, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 179.65 yen in Tokyo, compared with Friday's close of 179.95, after trading as high as 180.05.

It rose to close at 2.3545 DM on short covering, compared with 2.3349 Friday.

The dollar firmed to its high against the yen on commercial demand soon after the opening, but selling by exporters pushed it to the low at midmorning, dealers said.

Dealers are divided on the dollar's outlook this week. The markets are now awaiting the release on Friday of March U.S. unemployment data, they said.

(Reuters, IHT)

U.S. Home Sales Fell in February

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sales of new single-family homes fell 3.8 percent in the United States in February despite some of the lowest mortgage rates in years, the government said Monday. It was first decline since October, when sales fell 6.5 percent.

The Commerce Department said new single-family homes sold at a seasonably adjusted annual rate of 685,000 in February, down from 712,000 units in both January and December. The average price of a new home rose 3.8 percent from January, to $106,300. Sales fell in all regions except the West. The largest decline, 16.3 percent, was in the South, including Texas.

Analysts attributed much of the surprise drop to slumping sales in oil-producing regions.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 31

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.52	2.53
DBS	4.44	4.70
Fraser Neave	5.65	5.45
How Par	1.80	1.80
Inchcape	1.20	1.20
Malayan Banking	N.Q.	3.94
OCBC	6.15	6.15
OUB	2.25	N.Q.
OUE	1.63	N.Q.
Shangri-la	N.Q.	2
Sime Darby	1.27	1.27
S'pore Land	2.26	N.Q.
S'pore Press	5.70	N.Q.
S Steamship	0.56	0.525
St Trading	2.04	2.02
UOB	3.06	3.04
United Overseas	0.76	0.77

Straits Times Ind Index : 593.82
Previous : 596.45

Tokyo

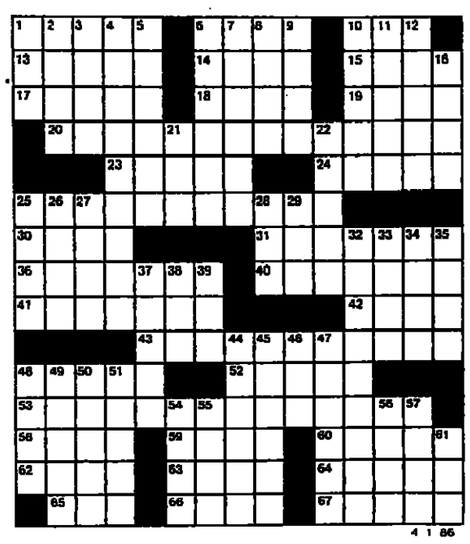
	Close	Prev.
Akai	380	391
Asahi Chemical	835	820
Asahi Glass	1140	1070
Bank of Tokyo	843	829
Bridgestone	687	650
Canon	1060	1080
Casio	1500	1510
C.Itoh	488	475
Dai Nippon Print	1750	1730
Daiwa House	1270	1200
Daiwa Securities	1410	1200
Fanuc	6610	6780
Fuji Bank	1660	1600
Fuji Photo	1980	1970
Fujitsu	1030	1020
Hitachi	820	800
Hitachi Cable	880	835
Honda	1180	1100
Japan Air Lines	10500	11300
Kajima	830	838
Kansai Power	2660	2650
Kawasaki Steel	174	158
Kirin Brewery	1220	1100
Komatsu	505	486
Kubota	380	353
Kyocera	4310	4410
Matsu Elec Inds	1460	1420
Matsu Elec Works	1190	1170
Mitsubishi Bank	1620	1590
Mitsubishi Chem	677	633
Mitsubishi Elec	369	357
Mitsubishi Heavy	450	419
Mitsubishi Corp	735	690
Mitsui and Co	495	455
Mitsukoshi	995	950
Mitsumi	1060	1120
NEC	1380	1330
NGK Insulators	990	1000
Nikko Sec	1100	1000
Nippon Kogaku	1080	1060
Nippon Oil	1020	989
Nippon Steel	188	172
Nippon Yusen	525	460
Nissan	551	548
Nomura Sec	2840	1820
Olympus	1020	1030
Pioneer	2020	2000
Ricoh	915	920
Sharp	873	870
Shimazu	1030	1000
Shinetsu Chemical	1170	1130
Sony	3820	3780
Sumitomo Bank	2090	1970
Sumitomo Chem	346	326
Sumitomo Marine	985	970
Sumitomo Metal	157	147
Taisei Corp	485	484
Taisho Marine	776	783
Takeda Chem	1470	1370
TDK	3950	3950
Teijin	565	537
Tokio Marine	1430	1400
Tokyo Elec. Power	3920	3840
Toppan Printing	1470	1450
Toray Ind	632	598
Toshiba	418	400
Toyota	1320	1260
Yamaichi Sec	1030	965

Nikkei 225 : 15859.75
Previous : 15344.34
New Index : 1265.93
Previous : 1228.88

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



ACROSS

1 Mizzen and lateen
6 Motet man
10 Kettle and Bell
13 Forearm
14 Light tan
15 Nightingale symbol
17 Auriculate seal
18 Warp and weft locale
19 Martian: Comb. form
20 Puzzle direction, horizontally
23 Like the Rock of Ages
24 Copland ballet
25 Puzzle direction, horizontally
30 Netman Nastase
31 Like Miss America
36 Halo
40 Crayons user
41 Tapped for the service
42 Say confidently
43 Puzzle direction, horizontally
48 Expunge
52 Show carried in a box
53 Puzzle direction, horizontally
58 Run causer
59 Arab prince
60 Actor Williams
62 To be, in France
63 Huit predecessor
64 Beauty-parlor specialty
65 Carrie or Louis
66 Oak or elm
67 Les——-Unis

DOWN

1 Porcine pen
2 Wherewithal in Roma
3 Construction rod
4 Motorist's anathema
5 Pooh-poohs
6 Meek
7 Square on a billiard table
8 Acidity, to an M.D.
9 Bartók
10 English potter: 1754-1827
11 Improve
12 "Tosca" hero
16 Bert of stage and screen
21 Shelley's always
22 Might
25 Spore
26 White or Blue
27 Seine sight
28 Odin's bellicose son
29 —— de France
32 Menu item
33 A Waugh
34 Malagasy native
35 Picket target
37 Assessor
38 Samovar
39 Brouhaha
44 Finishing tool
45 Least's cousin
46 P.T.A. or B.S.A.
47 Some of René's kin
48 Rim
49 Trap
50 Family member, affectionately
51 Pianist Charles
54 Commedia dell'——
55 Cry of dismay
56 Rockfish
57 Habeas corpus, for one
61 Three, to Mastroianni

4 1 86

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM, WHERE ARE THE PANTS I HAD ON YESTERDAY? I LEFT SOMETHING IN THE POCKET AND I WANNA SEE IF IT'S STILL ALIVE."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORBIL

WERFE

CHANIG

MEEBAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) HAVE YOU "( ) ( ) ( )"?

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEET CLOTH GALAXY ENSIGN
Answer: How a competent thief does his work— "STEAL-THILY"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F		ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	20	68	10	50	fr	Bangkok	36	97	23	73	cl
Amsterdam	9	48	1	34	r	Beijing	21	70	6	43	fr
Athens	21	70	12	54	fr	Hong Kong	21	70	15	59	r
Barcelona	19	66	6	43	fr	Manila	35	95	25	77	cl
Belgrade	20	68	3	37	fr	New Delhi	31	88	16	61	fr
Berlin	8	46	4	39	r	Seoul	14	57	3	37	fr
Brussels	11	52	5	41	cl	Shanghai	15	59	4	39	fr
Bucharest	24	75	10	50	fr	Singapore	32	90	24	75	s
Budapest	13	55	1	34	cl	Taipei	17	63	14	57	r
Copenhagen	4	39	0	32	c	Tokyo	15	59	8	46	cl
Costa Del Sol	19	66	7	45	fr						
Dublin	7	45	1	34	sh	**AFRICA**					
Edinburgh	9	48	-1	25	fr	Algiers	23	73	5	41	fr
Florence	14	57	10	50	s	Cairo	25	77	14	57	cl
Frankfurt	11	52	4	39	sh	Cape Town	27	81	9	48	cl
Geneva	12	54	5	41	sh	Casablanca	19	66	8	46	r
Helsinki	3	37	1	34	c	Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Istanbul	14	57	3	37	fr	Lagos	32	90	23	82	cl
Las Palmas	—	—	—	—	na	Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Lisbon	17	63	9	48	fr	Tunis	22	72	9	48	fr
London	7	45	5	41	sh						
Madrid	18	64	1	34	fr	**LATIN AMERICA**					
Milan	19	66	3	37	fr	Buenos Aires	31	88	16	61	c
Moscow	11	52	5	41	fr	Caracas	23	73	16	61	cl
Munich	16	61	4	39	cl	Lima	25	77	19	66	r
Nice	24	75	10	50	fr	Mexico City	26	79	8	46	fr
Oslo	3	37	1	34	sw	Rio de Janeiro	28	82	22	72	c
Paris	15	59	10	50	cl						
Prague	14	57	2	36	cl	**NORTH AMERICA**					
Reykjavik	1	34	-6	21	cl	Anchorage	-6	21	0	-18	fr
Rome	18	64	3	37	fr	Atlanta	22	81	16	61	fr
Stockholm	4	39	0	32	c	Boston	20	68	12	54	fr
Strasbourg	16	61	6	43	cl	Chicago	26	79	7	45	fr
Venice	17	63	5	41	fr	Denver	22	72	8	46	sc
Vienna	18	64	2	36	cl	Detroit	21	70	6	43	fr
Warsaw	13	55	1	34	cl	Honolulu	29	84	22	72	fr
Zurich	13	55	3	37	c	Houston	27	81	15	59	cl
						Las Angeles	23	73	14	57	cl
MIDDLE EAST						Miami	25	77	17	63	sc
Ankara	21	70	1	34	cl	Minneapolis	16	66	6	43	sc
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na	Montreal	23	73	6	43	sc
Damascus	23	73	7	45	fr	Nassau	28	79	19	66	fr
Jerusalem	13	55	9	48	r	New York	24	75	12	54	fr
Tel Aviv	18	64	14	57	r	San Francisco	18	64	14	57	fr
						Seattle	15	59	3	37	fr
OCEANIA						Toronto	25	77	12	54	fr
Auckland	20	68	10	50	cl	Washington	27	81	10	50	fr
Sydney	23	73	18	64	c						

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 9 — 3 (48 — 37). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 7 — 4 (45 — 39). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 17 — 3 (63 — 37). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21 — 10 (70 — 50). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 13 — 5 (55 — 41). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 5 (64 — 41). TEL AVIV: No. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 2 (50 — 36). BANGKOK: Mist. Temp. 35 — 2 (95 — 36). HONG KONG: Overcast. Temp. 17 — 15 (63 — 59). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 34 — 24 (93 — 75). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 13 — 3 (55 — 37). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31 — 24). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 16 — 8 (61 — 46).

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Agency Opposes Merger Of Northwest Airlines

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department said Monday that it opposes the proposed merger of Northwest Airlines and Republic Airlines, asserting that the transaction would stifle competition.

In 29 pages of comments, the department said it found serious antitrust problems with combining the two airlines' operations, especially at Minneapolis airport, which both Northwest and Republic have made a major hub.

The two airlines control a total of 51 of the 63 gates at the Minneapolis airport.

Under the proposed agreement reached Jan. 23, Northwest would buy Republic for $884 million in the largest commercial airline merger on record.

The Justice Department filed its comments with the Transportation Department, which can accept or reject the agreement.

"The elimination of competition between Northwest and Republic creates a significant probability that the merger will have substantial anticompetitive effects in up to 86 markets," the Justice Department said.

The department concluded it would be unlikely that other airlines would move into the markets served by a combined Republic and Northwest.

"There are no airlines other than Northwest and Republic" with sufficient operations at Minneapolis "to present a credible threat of entry" into the many sparsely traveled Minneapolis markets "that will be adversely affected by this merger," said the comments by Charles F. Rule, deputy assistant attorney general for the antitrust division.

Securities Houses In Japan Predict Record Profits

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's four major securities houses expect record net profits in the first six months of their fiscal year starting Oct. 1, with income boosted by equity transactions and bond sales, company spokesmen said Monday.

Nomura Securities Co., Japan's largest brokerage firm, predicts parent net profit of at least 51 billion yen ($283 million) on sales of 330 billion; up from previous records a year earlier of 41.86 billion yen net and 250.78 billion in sales.

Daiwa Securities Co. sees net at more than 35 billion yen on sales of 205 billion, up from records of 27.82 billion in net and 168.21 billion sales.

Nikko Securities Co. estimates net profit at 30 billion yen on sales of 195 billion, up from records of 24.27 billion for net and 153.92 billion for sales. Yamaichi Securities Co. sees net profit at 27 billion on 175 billion in sales, up from records of 21.72 billion in net and 137.99 billion in sales.

SCM-Hanson Trust Merger

Reuters

NEW YORK — SCM Corp. said Monday that the merger between Hanson Trust PLC's unit, HSCM Merger Co., and SCM had become effective immediately after approval by SCM shareholders on March 27.

French Aide Enters Battle Over Valeo

By Michelle Wilbrahami
Reuters

PARIS — France's new industry minister, Alain Madelin, has entered a takeover dispute that is causing some concern in the country's car-parts industry.

Mr. Madelin held talks last week with the heads of the major automakers, Peugeot SA and the government-owned Renault, and also the government-owned electronics and defense group, Matra.

He also met with the chairman of Olivetti SpA of Italy, Carlo de Benedetti. Mr. Benedetti's interest in France's leading car-parts maker, Valeo, has alarmed manufacturers who fear the country's car-equipment industry might fall under foreign control.

In February, Mr. Benedetti paid an estimated 500 million francs ($70 million) for a 19-percent interest in Valeo, which was recovering after years of difficult restructuring. He made an offer for a further 16 percent just before the French legislative elections March 16.

The decision on the bid is likely to be the first major policy test for the new conservative government, which has pledged to reduce the government's role in industry.

Neither the ministry nor the companies would give details of the meetings, but a ministry spokeswoman said: "Madelin sees his role as that of a mediator in the affair."

The tug-of-war over Valeo, which had 1985 sales of 11.4 billion francs, is the most important development in the sector. Industry sources said French car makers, as customers of Valeo, are increasingly worried about foreign influence in the sector.

Alain Madelin AP

Another decision facing the government is on a plan by Matra for a joint venture in car parts with Fiat of Italy. Matra has two subsidiaries in this sector, Jaeger and Solex.

A Matra spokesman said the company's president, Jean-Luc Lagardère, presented Matra's plan to Mr. Madelin at their meeting. He could give no details of the plan and he did not know when the government might reach a decision.

Analysts said Matra's move was not surprising because the French car-equipment sector has been squeezed and needs help to face U.S. and Japanese competition.

"The sector's customers in this country are not very flourishing either and the components industry needs more markets outside France," a Paris broker said.

Analysts said Mr. Benedetti's motives toward Valeo were less clear.

"Benedetti has a reputation as a manager. Perhaps he thinks Valeo's management has failed it and he sees it as a challenge," one analyst said.

Bank Leumi Reports That Profit Increased by 18.4% Last Year

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Bank Leumi, Israel's largest bank, said Monday that its net earnings increased by 18.4 percent to 83 million shekels ($56.6 million) in 1985 from 70.1 million the previous year.

The Bank Leumi group, excluding nonbanking companies, had assets of about $22.2 billion at year-end, compared with $25.1 billion on Dec. 31, 1984.

The chairman, Ernst Japhet, said the 11.5-percent decline in assets was caused largely by devaluations of the shekel during 1985. Although a large part of the balance sheet was composed of dollar-denominated assets, it was measured in shekels.

During 1985, when Israeli inflation ran at 185 percent, the shekel was devalued by 135 percent against the dollar.

Mr. Japhet said the bank had increased its provision for bad loans from $39.9 million in 1984 to $117.1 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Carson Pirie Scott & Co. has received a $35-a-share takeover bid from an investor group, Baytree Investors Inc., which recently took Chicago-based Wieboldt Stores Inc. private.

Electrolux AB of Sweden said that through Friday it had received about 14.7 million shares in response to its tender offer for all White Consolidated Industries Inc. shares at $47 each, and it has extended the offer until Friday.

Manville Corp., currently in bankruptcy proceedings, announced Monday that it had reached settlements with Insco Ltd., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Aetna Life & Casualty Co. and Gibraltar Casualty Co., subject to approval by judicial authorities.

Osceola Energy Inc. has raised its offer for Alamito Co. to $158 a share in cash, or $360.2 million, in the bidding war for the electricity wholesaler, from $150 a share in cash and $5 in exchangeable preferred stock. Others bidding for Alamito are Homans McGraw-Trull Valeo & Co., Ventana Electric Co. and Megawatt Corp.

Pacific Telesis Group Inc. said its board declared a two-for-one stock split and raised the quarterly dividend to $1.52 per share, presplit, from $1.43. The dividend is payable May 1, to shareholders of record as of April 8. The split is effective June 9, record May 9.

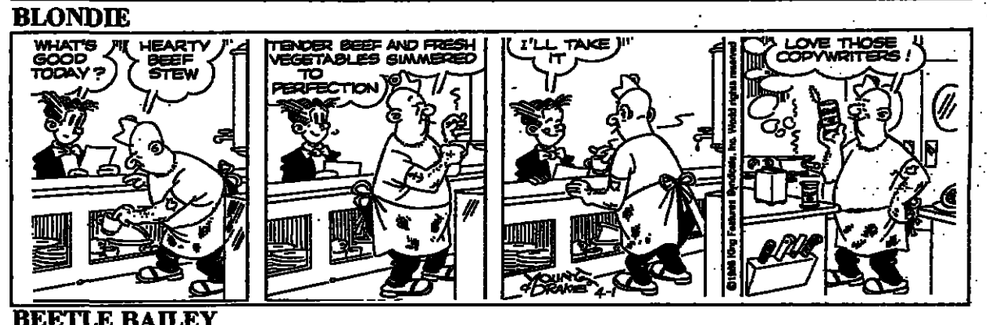
A.H. Robins Co., operating under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, has received a bankruptcy court ruling that allows it to go ahead with plans to sell a plant in England. The company's British subsidiary, A.H. Robins Ltd., wants to sell a drug-manufacturing plant to Glaxo Holdings PLC for £8.8 million ($13 million).

Sembawang Shipyards Ltd. of Singapore and the government-owned Temasek Holdings Pte. have acquired the core salvage fleet of 22 vessels of Selco Salvage Co. Selco is part of Pan-Electric Industries Ltd., which is under receivership. The initial investment will be 35 million dollars ($16 million).

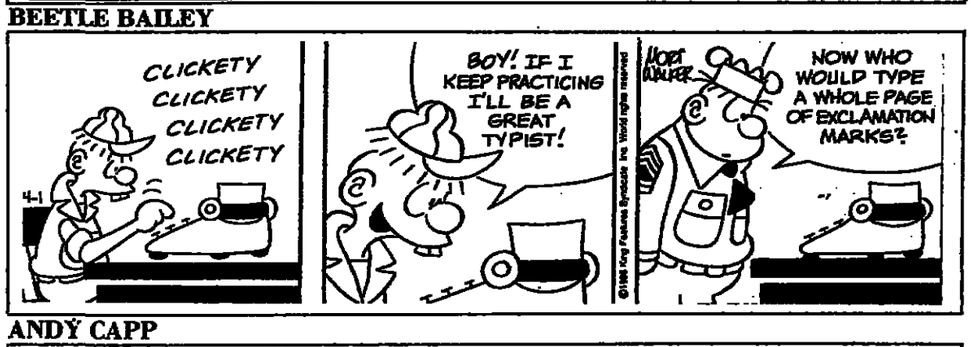
W Acquisition Corp. has sweetened its offer for Warnaco Inc., an apparel manufacturer, to $40 a share in cash, or a total of $404 million. The bid by W Acquisition, an investment group, replaces its earlier offer of $36 a share and comes a week after Warnaco's board unanimously approved a recapitalization plan.

PEANUTS

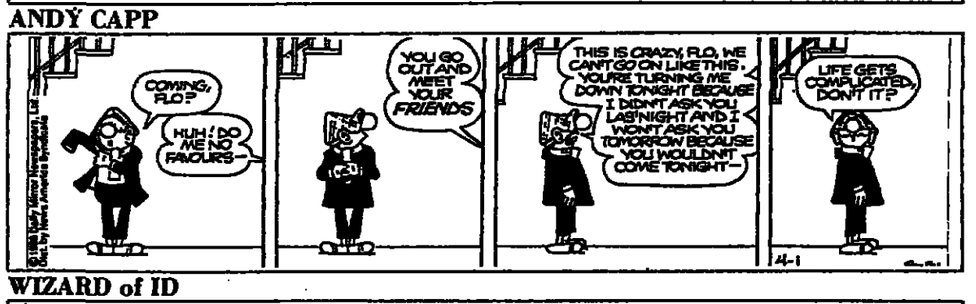
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



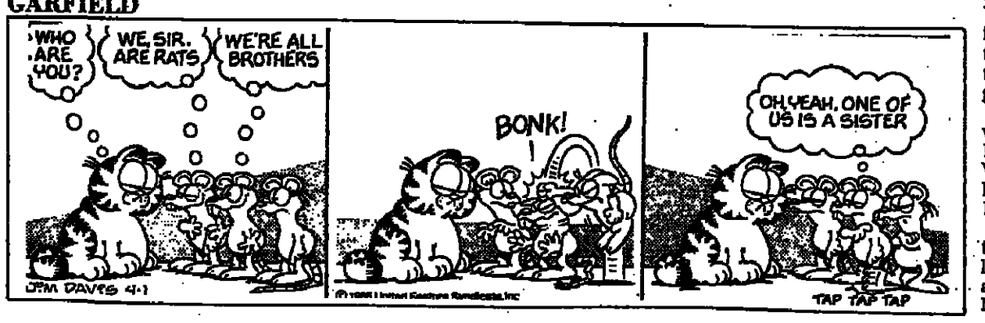
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

ACTS OF WAR: The Behavior of Men in Battle

By Richard Holmes. Illustrated. 436 pages. $19.95.
The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

DESPITE its vague and slightly misleading title, Richard Holmes's "Acts of War: The Behavior of Men in Battle" was written with a specific and useful purpose in mind. As a student of war and the deputy head of the department of war studies at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, Holmes felt too little serious work had been done "on the individual soldier's experience of battle."

He set out to "redress the balance" by tracing the military experience from induction to discharge and exploring various feelings connected with war. Why not just ask any soldier for his impressions? War, Holmes has discovered, is too overwhelming to be understood by its participants. The experience of battle is confusing to those who fight in it and mercifully blotted out in memory. Besides, the moments of action are tiny in proportion to an entire military campaign and involve a minuscule part of each side's fighting machine.

So Holmes turns everywhere else to draw his profile of the military experience — to memoir, history, and interview; to psychology, animal behavior and aesthetics. Wars from the Arab-Israeli to the Zulu come within his scope, though of course greater emphasis is placed on 20th-century campaigns involving Europeans and Americans. His narrative technique is largely associative: Basic training brings up haircuts, which suggests harassment, which reminds him of profanity.

The result is satisfyingly exhaustive. A random list of odd topics covered would include insects, cigarettes, suicide, venereal disease, pack-weights, "Dear John" letters, battle cries, plunder, the sounds different weapons make, the smell of decomposing bodies, fatigue, the most-feared types of wounds, the ability of women to kill and the role of rumor on the battlefield. If one had to nitpick, one would only ask why there is not more on the subject of soldiers killing their leaders, or a better representation of barracks humor, or anything on the subject of rape.

"Acts of War" is filled with revelations. While the short haircut is now justified on grounds of hygiene and uniformity, the earlier tradition was for hair to be lengthened or added as wigs, pigtails and false mustaches, hirsuteness having been considered intimidating. Raw soldiers fear cowardice in battle, veterans fear crippling wounds. It is the wounded, not the dead, who make a battlefield horrifying; soldiers soon grow accustomed to corpses and use them for everything from mattresses to gun racks.

Still, despite the wealth and variety of the information Holmes has marshaled, there is something about his book that compels the mind to wander. A little of the problem may lie in the rhythm of the author's prose. He likes to make an observation and then illustrate it with a quotation or two, and this pattern grows soporific after a while.

But the major impediment, I suspect, is that most of what Holmes is trying to tell us, at least about the paramount horror of battle — the shock of mutilation and sudden death, the fatigue and disorientation brought on by unrelenting feat — is familiar, from the one source of information on battle that the author has badly neglected: the literature and cinematography of war. He touches on the subject, attempting to show how books, paintings, photography and film have helped shape the 20th-century image of battle. But where he emphasizes the influence of Kipling, he hardly mentions Hemingway, and makes no mention of Joseph Heller's "Catch-22." And where he gives full credit to John Wayne in "Sands of Iwo Jima" for creating an image of heroism for a generation of young Marines, he fails to cite a film like "Gallipoli" for achieving just the *opposite effect.*

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	A	R		W	I	T	H		B	A	B	A
A	R	N	E		U	S	E	E		P	E	E	L	S
C	C	C	V		R	O	T	A		L	E	T	A	T
T	H	E	E	A	S	T	E	R	P	A	R	A	D	E
			R	U	T	H		T	O	Y		S	E	W
		P	E	G		E	A	S	T	O	F			
M	A	R			E	R	G		A	F	R	A	I	D
A	Y	O	U	N	G	M	A	N	S	F	A	N	C	Y
A	N	A	L	O	G		P	O	H			T	E	E
			T	I	M	B	E	R		S	B	E		
C	A	R		S	A	L		E	C	H	O			
A	R	O	B	I	N	O	N	T	H	E	W	I	N	G
L	Y	C	E	E			O	C	U	L		E	T	O	N
L	A	C	E	R			M	A	R	O		R	A	M	A
A	N	O	N				S	A	N	E		S	L	E	W

4-1-86

Festival of the Performing Arts Set for New York in June 1988

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With a $2.85-million development grant from American Express Co., New York is planning a monthlong International Festival of the Performing Arts starting June 13, 1988.

Martin E. Segal, the founder and chairman of the festival and outgoing chairman of Lincoln Center, said the theme of the first festival — it is planned as a biennial event — would be the performing arts in the 20th century.

CHESS

By Alan Truscott

THE Swedish international master Ferdinand Hellers tried to set a snare for his opponent Nigel Short in a recent tournament's second-round game, but the British grandmaster's alert tactical preparedness made sure that it was the trapper who was horribly trapped.

The system with 6-BQB4, 7 P-KR3, and 8 O-O that Short used is much rarer than the main line Yugoslav attack with 7 P-B3, 8 B-K3 and 9 Q-Q2 followed by O-O-O. Its objective is not a violent mating attack, but a solid, positional grip on the center.

An attempt to dissolve the white center by 9 . . . NxP?!; 10 QNxN, P-Q4 would lead to White's advantage after 11 NxN, NPxN; 12 B-Q3, PxN; 13 KBxP.

After 16. . . QxP, Hellers threatened 17 . . . P-QR4 followed by 18 . . . P-R5, as well as 17 . . . P-K4; 18 BxRP, Q-N2; 19 B-K3, NxP with active play for Black. However, after 17 P-K5, PxP; 18 PxP, N-Q4, 19 N-K4. Short had reasonable chances for developing a kingside attack.

It was at this juncture that Hellers tried his ill-fated trap with 19 . . . N-B5? After 20 RxN, BxP, he expected to recover his investment with clear superiority.

But he had not fully reckoned with the remarkable consequences of Short's 21 BxB!, RxQ; 22 RxR. The point was that Hellers could not recover material with 22 . . . BxN? because of 23 BxPch!, RxB; 24 R-Q8ch, forcing mate.

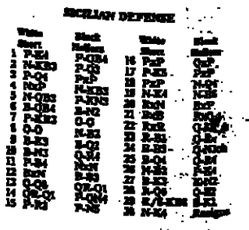
The Swede desperately tried 22 . . . Q-K8ch, but after 23 R-B1, he still could not capture the piece, because 23 . . . QxN? would once again allow 24 BxPch!.

When Short consolidated his material advantage of rook, bishop and knight for queen and pawn with 26 N-B3, the game was as good as over.

After 30 N-K4, there was nothing for Black to do against the looming 31 N-Q6, which both wins more material and starts a winning attack. Hellers gave up.

Position after 19 . . . N-B5

SICILIAN DEFENSE



[هذا من الأصل]

SPORTS

Texas Women Win Basketball Title

By Mike Embry
The Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — Jody Conradt believes her Texas Longhorns have set the standard by which future women's basketball teams will be measured.

Texas put the perfect ending on a perfect season Sunday, running past Southern California 97-81 in the women's basketball championship game of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Longhorns finished with a 34-0 record, the first team in the five-year history of the tourney to go through a season with a perfect mark.

"It's perfection," said Conradt, the Texas coach. "It is something we will strive for next season when we play our first game."

Texas already has a head start on a lot of teams next season because of a brilliant freshman, Clarissa Davis. The 6-foot-1 (1.86-meter) forward came off the bench to score 24 points and pull down 14 rebounds in leading the Longhorns over two-time champion Southern Cal.

"Our team has so many good people," said Davis, voted the tourney's outstanding player. "I just wanted to get into the game."

It proved to be an all-out team effort for the talent-rich Longhorns, whose bench outscored Southern Cal's, 58-4.

"Texas continued to bring in players, and bringing in fresh players helps," said Southern Cal's coach, Linda Sharp, whose team finished 31-5. "We didn't get from our bench what Texas did from theirs."

Another Texas reserve, the senior center Cara Priddy, ignited the Longhorns to the biggest point margin in a championship game.

After Southern Cal went ahead 30-29 on Cheryl Miller's two free throws with 5:29 left in the half, Priddy completed a three-point play 17 seconds later to give Texas a 32-30 advantage, a lead it never relinquished.

The Longhorns scored seven more points, with Priddy tallying four, to go up 39-30 at 2:06. Miller broke Southern Cal's scoring drought with a 20-footer at 1:50.

"When you get to the national championships, you have to be ready to play," said Priddy, who also had five rebounds in 18 minutes of playing time. "I was happy she put me in. It's not degrading to sit the bench at Texas."

Texas, leading 45-35 at the half, hiked its lead to 51-37 on Davis' 10-footer in the lane with 17:56 left in the game. Southern Cal came back to within 70-61 on Cynthia Cooper's lay-up at 9:30, but after a Texas timeout, the Longhorns scored seven straight points and pulled away over the final minutes.

The 6-3 Miller, a four-time All-America, never got untracked in the game, eventually fouling out with 7:30 to go. She scored 16 points, hitting only two of 11 shots from the field and 12 of 13 free throws, grabbed six rebounds and handed out four assists.

"I was a little frustrated," Miller said, "but we were playing a great team. It wasn't one of my better games."

Conradt, the Texas coach, said, "There is one way to stop a player like Cheryl Miller, and that is to keep her from getting the basketball. We wanted to make her work very hard to get the ball."

Texas made 40 of 68 shots for 58.8 percent — an accuracy record in a women's title game — and held a 42-32 edge in rebounding. Southern Cal hit 29 of 65 shots for 44.6 percent.

Fran Harris contributed 14 points and Beverly Williams had 13 for the Longhorns. The All-America guard Kamie Ethridge handed out 10 assists.

Cooper topped Southern Cal with 27 points, tying Miller's championship game record set in 1983, while Cherie Nelson had 13 and Rhonda Windham scored 12.

After claiming the title and going unbeaten, Conradt told her players that she thought they were probably the best team ever in women's college basketball.

Joining Davis on the all-tourney team were teammate Fran Harris, Miller and Cooper of Southern Cal and Clemette Haskins of Western Kentucky.

Reuters-UPI

Cheryl Miller, Southern Cal's star, shot over Fran Harris of Texas, but Texas won the NCAA championship, 97-81.

Duke, Louisville: Well Matched Finalists

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Finally, with all the fat trimmed from the NCAA tournament, college basketball's national championship was coming down Monday night to a game between two teams many expected to be here all along.

Duke, which has won more games than any team in National Collegiate Athletic Association history, had won 21 straight and had held the sport's No. 1 ranking for five weeks. And the only team that had played as well as Duke in that stretch is Louisville, which had won 16 straight and 20 of its last 21.

Just about all pregame analysis rated this NCAA championship basketball game even and potentially memorable. Duke brought perhaps its best player ever, all-America guard Johnny Dawkins, who had averaged 25.8 points per game through five games in the tournament; and a group of achievers who make for an unusually rare blend of athletic ability and smarts.

Louisville, meanwhile, had been to the Final Four so many times (four in the last seven years) that only one of Coach Denny Crum's four-year players — Larry Williams (1975-79) has not been as far as the NCAA semifinal round.

And this time, the Cardinals (31-7) appeared to have as good a team as they did in 1980 when Louisville won the title. Duke Coach Mike Krzyzewski said Sunday of Crum: "He's somebody whose system stands the test of time."

Again, the individual match-ups seemed to favor Duke's opponent. All year long, the Duke critics had been waiting for a team to come along with an agile center and a couple of leaping lords at forward who could exploit Duke's only apparent weakness: a lack of height in the frontcourt.

Never mind that the Blue Devils (37-2) already had twice beaten a North Carolina team with four seven-foot (2.13-meter) players, and a Kansas team (in Saturday's NCAA semifinal) with two 7-footers.

Those who liked Louisville in this game looked at 6-9 center Pervis Ellison, 6-8 forward Billy Thompson and 6-7 forward Herbert Crook and saw the Cardinals holding an advantage.

But anyone who didn't think Mark Alarie was a fine athlete, graced with quick feet and timing, hadn't been paying attention all season. Alarie, who was primarily responsible for holding Kansas' Danny Manning to a season-low four points on Saturday, was to be matched much of the evening with Thompson, Louisville's leading scorer, and second-leading rebounder and assists man.

Duke point guard Tommy Amaker called that match-up, and the one between seniors Dawkins and Wagner, "probably the most pivotal match-ups of the game."

Wagner, the Cardinals second-leading scorer, said he didn't mind being matched up with Dawkins, even though Duke's all-time leading scorer had shot 62 percent from the field in the tournament.

"Dawkins is going to get some points, he always does," Crum said. "But the rest of those guys scare me just as much. They're quicker than people think. I don't really know if we even have any advantage in quickness. You've got to stop somebody on their team and I'm trying to figure out who it is."

The same could be said of Louisville, also, considering the Cardinals had had at least four players score in double figures in 24 games this season.

Crum said Sunday he planned to start with Jeff Hall on Amaker, a four-inch advantage in height going to Hall; Ellison on Duke's Jay Bilas; Thompson on Alarie; Crook on David Henderson. Louisville held the height advantage at every spot.

And Louisville's size advantage in the backcourt was perhaps what concerned Duke the most. The Cardinals, more than any team in the nation, had the habit of allowing their guards to post up low. And 6-5 Wagner and 6-4 Hall can each hit 25 that way.

Crum tipped his hand a bit when he said, "Our guards are bigger, and hopefully they'll cause Duke some defensive problems. We have some ways to take advantage of the size of our guards."

It certainly was not going to be easy for Alarie, who was expected to need help guarding Thompson. Alarie had shown all season he is one of the best defensive forwards in the United States. But having to guard Manning for 25 minutes Saturday took so much of Alarie's energy that he had probably his worst offensive game of the season — four-for-13 shooting, three turnovers.

Duke could not afford for Alarie, who averages 17 points, to have that kind of offensive game again.

Of course, all the headaches didn't belong to Duke and Krzyzewski.

Duke played an average game, at best, in its victory over Kansas, and Crum knew the Blue Devils don't have two straight like that.

Hall said of Amaker, "He's the player who goes most unnoticed, but when the game is over he's the one who's probably put more into it than anybody else."

Crum said he didn't think his team had played any opponent with guards as quick as Dawkins and Amaker.

Henderson hadn't had a good tournament, but he had a habit of showing up big when the Blue Devils needed him — 27 points twice against North Carolina, 30 in the first game against Kansas, 28 and eight rebounds against Oklahoma.

Both teams planned to run as they have all season. "I can see it being a very high scoring game," Amaker said.

Wagner said one of the important factors for Louisville was getting off to a decent start. The Cardinals have a habit of falling behind by eight points, then dominating after halftime.

In fact, Louisville had outscored its opponents, 99-48, over the last six minutes of the five games it had played in the tournament.

So much to do has been made about Duke being a smart team. And nothing in a 90-minute meet-the-press session here Sunday afternoon happened to dispell that. In response to a question, Dawkins said, "I strongly believe that this Duke team can set new standards as far as academics and basketball are concerned. The two can go hand in hand."

The larger match-up for Monday's game pitted, in image, a team of renegades from Louisville against a bunch of Dukies who represent truth, justice and the American way.

But the Cardinals, with a coach begat by UCLA's John Wooden, play smart, just like Duke's team, coached by a man begat by Indiana's Bobby Knight. Louisville has to have had more than athletes to have played in six Final Fours the past 15 years.

AP

Duke's Johnny Dawkins

Dawkins Dominant at Duke

The Associated Press

DALLAS — They came to Duke University together as freshmen recruits four years ago — Mark Alarie, a prep school jump shooter from Arizona, and Johnny Dawkins, a gym rat from the inner city playgrounds of Washington, D.C.

Alarie remembered the introduction. "He did a 360-degree, double-pump, reverse, spinning layup," he said. "And he made it."

It was the beginning of an awesome career for Dawkins, one that was concluding Monday night as Duke's all-time leading scorer.

The All-American guard had been on a tournament tear, averaging 25.8 points per game and hitting 61.5 percent of his shots.

Some Dawkins facts and figures: in his fourth straight year as the team's leading scorer with a career total of 2,532 points, second best in Atlantic Coast Conference history: first ACC player to account for 2,000 points, 500 rebounds and 500 assists; double-figure scorer in an NCAA-record 126 games.

Dawkins is a quicksilver guard who works constantly on his game.

To practice at times when the gym is closed, Dawkins built a device in his apartment, suspending a spot from the ceiling with a string to provide a shooting target. Then he pumps a basketball up constantly. If he hits the ceiling instead of the spot, he knows he's off and adjusts.

"I also stop shooting, because otherwise I'll get plaster on my head," he said.

Back a few years, John Dawkins, a bus operator, pushed his son to the playground to work on his shot. When the younger Dawkins was 12, he was playing pickup games with men, physical, punishing games.

Mize's Collapse Allows Mahaffey to Win TPC Golf

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

PONTE VEDRA, Florida — Larry Mize, who held a four-shot lead with eight holes to go in the 13th Tournament Players Championship, let it all get away. John Mahaffey, the only man in position to take advantage, stepped forward to par the final hole on Sunday and win the TPC by a shot over Mize.

The victory was worth $162,000 to Mahaffey.

In one of the most distressing collapses for a golfer in recent memory, Mize bogeyed four of the last five holes, including the 18th hole, where he missed a 4-foot (1.2-meter) par putt. Then Mahaffey, who had struggled through the final round himself, dropped a 3-footer to take the fifth TPC to be held at its permanent site, the Tournament Players Club.

Mahaffey, who trailed Mize by four shots when the last round began and still by four after bogeying the 10th hole, shot a 1-under-par 71 to win with a 13-under-par 275. It was the ninth victory of Mahaffey's 16-year career on the Professional Golfers Association tour.

Mize, who has only one victory in five years on the tour, slipped badly to a 76 and 276. He earned $97,200. Mize had posted only two bogeys during the first three rounds, but on Sunday he had six bogeys and only two birdies.

Tim Simpson took third place at 280.

Simpson was also the beneficiary of some mistakes by another player. Tom Kite had third place apparently sewed up before he hit his first tee shot at the par-3 17th hole over the island green on one bounce into the water. This resulted in a double-bogey for Kite, who fell back into a deadlock with Jim Thorpe and Brett Upper for fourth at 281.

Mahaffey, a 37-year-old Texan, birdied the par-5 11th hole to cut Mize's lead to three.

Then Mize, a 27-year-old Georgian, began to tumble, bogeying the 14th, 15th and 16th holes. Mahaffey also bogeyed the 14th hole by taking three putts.

While that was only a temporary skid for Mahaffey, it was just the beginning of a crash by Mize. He hit his second shot at the 15th hole into a bunker and ended with a bogey 5. The lead was down to two.

Mize got to the fringe of the par-5 16th in three shots, while Mahaffey got on the green in two. Mize then stubbed his chip shot, so the ball stopped 10 feet short of the hole, and he missed the par putt. Mahaffey got down in two putts, and this two-shot swing put them in a tie for the lead.

After each parred the par-3 17th, Mize missed the green on his approach to the 18th. Mahaffey hit the green. Mize chipped well and had only that short putt to at least force a playoff. But he missed the putt to complete the second near giveaway of his career.

A year ago at the Kemper, he had a four-shot lead going into the back nine and lost to Bill Glasson. "I didn't play well when I needed to," Mize said.

AP

Louisville's Jeff Hall

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Boston	61	13	.824	—
x-Philadelphia	49	27	.645	13
x-New Jersey	36	40	.474	26
x-Washington	35	40	.467	26½
New York	22	53	.293	39½
Central Division				
x-Milwaukee	52	23	.693	—
x-Atlanta	46	30	.605	6½
x-Detroit	42	33	.560	10
Cleveland	28	46	.378	23½
Chicago	26	49	.347	26
Indiana	25	50	.333	27

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division				
x-Houston	46	29	.613	—
x-Denver	44	31	.587	2
x-Dallas	40	34	.541	5½
x-Utah	39	37	.513	7½
Sacramento	33	42	.440	13
San Antonio	33	44	.429	14
Pacific Division				
z-L.A. Lakers	57	18	.760	—
Portland	36	39	.480	21
Phoenix	29	44	.397	27
Seattle	29	47	.382	28½
L.A. Clippers	28	47	.373	29
Golden State	26	48	.348	29½

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title and playoff berth)
(z-clinched conference title)

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Golden State 22 29 36 30—117
L. A. Lakers 29 29 40 35—124

Worthy 14-20 6-6 34, Scott 10-19 2-2 22; Floyd 9-14 10-10 28, Carroll 9-15 4-4 22. Rebounds: Golden State 46 (Smith 12); Los Angeles 44 (Abdul-Jabbar 10). Assists: Golden State 28 (Floyd 12); Los Angeles 35 (Johnson 19).

Phoenix	24	23	27	15—89
Seattle	29	28	23	22—102

Henderson 9-14 2-2 20, Sikma 6-15 3-4 15; Nance 9-14 2-4 20, Humphries 7-11 3-3 17. Rebounds: Phoenix 47 (Adams 11); Seattle 56 (Sikma 9). Assists: Phoenix 18 (Humphries 7); Seattle 20 (Henderson 7).

New Jersey	34	28	31	34—117
Boston	33	34	34	26—122

Bird 15-28 7-8 40, McHale 9-16 6-8 24; Birdsong 12-20 2-2 26, Gminski 10-15 4-4 24. Rebounds: New Jersey 49 (Gminski 13); Boston 50 (Parish 14). Assists: New Jersey 32 (Cook 10); Boston 29 (D. Johnson 10).

Dallas	22	27	30	34—113
Philadelphia	38	25	26	25—114

Barkley 13-25 8-9 32, Catledge 13-19 3-5 29; Harper 10-12 1-3 22, Blackman 11-18 0-1 22. Aguirre 8-18 2-5 18. Rebounds: Dallas 48 (Schrempf 14); Philadelphia 44 (Barkley 25). Assists: Dallas 23 (Aguirre 8); Philadelphia 26 (Cheeks 12).

NCAA Women's Tournament

EAST REGION
First Round, March 12
James Madison 55, Providence 53
Villanova 60, La Salle 55
Second Round, March 14
Penn St. 83, North Carolina St. 59
March 15
Rutgers 85, Villanova 58
James Madison 71, Virginia 62
March 16
W. Kentucky 74, St. Joseph's 65
Semifinals, March 28
Western Kentucky 72, James Madison 51
Rutgers 85, Penn St. 72
Final, March 22
W. Kentucky 89, Rutgers 74

MID-EAST REGION
First Round, March 12
Middle Tennessee St. 78, South Carolina 77
Illinois 69, Ohio U. 68
Second Round, March 15
Georgia 102, Illinois 64
March 16
Ohio St. 87, Maryland 71
Tennessee 73, Iowa 68
Louisiana St. 78, Middle Tennessee St. 65
Semifinals, March 28
Louisiana St. 81, Ohio St. 80
Tennessee 85, Georgia 82
Final, March 22
Tennessee 67, Louisiana St. 65

MIDWEST REGION
First Round, March 12
Missouri 66, Arkansas 65
Drake 73, Kentucky 70
Second Round, March 14
Auburn 61, Southern Illinois 39
Texas 108, Missouri 67
March 15
Mississippi 84, Drake 71
March 16
Oklahoma 84, Vanderbilt 67
Semifinals, March 28
Mississippi 56, Auburn 55, OT
Texas 85, Oklahoma 59
Final, March 22
Texas 66, Mississippi 65

WEST REGION
First Round, March 12
Montana 58, Utah 46
Washington 69, North Texas St. 54
Second Round, March 15
North Carolina 82, Nev.-Las Vegas 76
Louisiana Tech 79, Washington 54
Long Beach St. 78, Texas Tech 73, OT
March 16
Southern Cal 81, Montana 58
Semifinals, March 28
Louisiana Tech 71, Long Beach St. 69
Southern Cal 84, North Carolina 70
Final, March 22
Southern Cal 80, Louisiana Tech 64

FINAL FOUR
Semifinals, March 28
(At Lexington, Kentucky)
Texas 90, W. Kentucky 65
Southern Cal 83, Tennessee 59
Championship, March 30
(At Lexington)
Texas 97, Southern Cal 81

NCAA WOMEN'S FINAL

Southern Cal	35 46—81
Texas	48 53—97

Davis 9-14 6-8 24, Harris 7-13 0-0 14; Cooper 11-22 5-6 27, Miller 3-11 12-12 16. Rebounds: Southern Cal 32 (Miller, Nelson 6); Texas 42 (Davis 14). Assists: Southern Cal 15 (Cooper 5); Texas 22 (Ethridge 10).
A—6,662.

All-American Game

National Association of Basketball Coaches' NCAA All-American Game (Men's): West All-Stars 94, East All-Stars 92.

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	49	22	4	102	319	231
x-Washington	48	22	6	102	299	258
x-NY Islanders	37	27	12	86	304	268
NY Rangers	33	36	5	75	261	264
Pittsburgh	33	35	8	74	300	285
New Jersey	26	47	3	55	284	346
Adams Division						
y-Quebec	42	30	5	89	319	281
Montreal	38	32	7	83	318	271
Boston	36	30	11	83	302	280
Hartford	37	35	4	78	314	291
Buffalo	36	35	6	78	287	280

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division						
x-Chicago	37	31	8	82	336	333
x-Minnesota	36	32	9	81	314	295
x-St. Louis	36	33	8	80	292	281
x-Toronto	25	45	6	56	304	349
Detroit	16	54	6	38	256	398
Smythe Division						
y-Edmonton	54	16	7	115	412	295
x-Calgary	37	31	9	83	330	300
Vancouver	22	41	13	57	266	313
Winnipeg	25	46	6	56	282	360
Los Angeles	23	47	7	53	275	375

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title)

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Boston	1	2	3—5
Buffalo	1	1	1—3

Simmer (34), Pederson 2 (29), Thelven (6), Burridge (17); Selling (11), Tucker (20), Follano (39). Shots on goal: Boston (on Cloutier) 14-8-6—28; Buffalo (on Ranford) 10-12-16—38.

Toronto	0	2	2	1—5
Chicago	1	1	2	0—4

Fryer 3 (31), Iafrate (8), Valve (31); Brown (10), Yaremchuk (12), Fraser (27), Sutter (16). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Soave) 11-12-11—34; Chicago (on Wregget) 13-20-19-1—53.

Calgary	0	2	0	2—4
Vancouver	2	1	2	1—6

Neely 2 (13), Hakward (8), Butcher (4); McDonald (26), Mullen (40). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Brodeur, Young) 5-9-12—26; Vancouver (on Lemelin) 16-5-11—32.

Exhibition Baseball

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 7, Toronto 2
N.Y. Mets 6, Cincinnati 4
St. Louis 7, Los Angeles 1
Detroit 3, Minnesota 0
Kansas City 6, Chicago White Sox 4
N.Y. Yankees 3, Texas 2, 10 innings, 1st game
Montreal 5, Houston 2

Golf

Top finishers and money-winnings in the Tournament Players Championship, which ended Sunday on the 6,857-yard, par-72 Players Club at Sawgrass, Ponte Vedra, Florida:

John Mahaffey, $162,000	69-70-65-71—275
Larry Mize, $97,200	66-68-65-76—276
Tim Simpson, $61,200	72-70-66-72—280
Jim Thorpe, $37,200	69-68-74-70—281
Tom Kite, $37,200	69-69-71-72—281
Brett Upper, $37,200	71-65-73-72—281
John Cook, $28,050	71-73-70-68—282
Joy Haas, $28,050	72-68-73-69—282
Hal Sutton, $28,050	71-72-68-71—282

Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
(At Chicago)
Final
Boris Becker (3), West Germany, def. Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

Abdul-Jabbar, Celtics Reach New Heights

The Associated Press

INGLEWOOD, California — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the NBA's all-time leading scorer, has passed a new milestone.

And the Boston Celtics, arguably the best team in the National Basketball Association this year, have reached another.

Abdul-Jabbar scored 16 points Sunday night to surpass the 35,000-point mark for his career as the Los Angeles Lakers downed the Golden State Warriors, 124-117, in Inglewood.

In Boston, the Celtics beat the New Jersey Nets, 122-117, to tie the league record for consecutive victories at home in a season — 27.

Abdul-Jabbar, who turns 39 on April 16, reached 35,000 points when he scored on an awkward left-handed hook shot from about 8 feet (2.4 meters) away with 4:09 left in the third quarter. The game was halted temporarily and Abdul-Jabbar received a standing ovation from the crowd of 17,505.

Abdul-Jabbar, who also had a team-leading 10 rebounds, now has 35,004 points in his career. The 7-2 center is playing in his 11th season with the Lakers and in his 17th season in the NBA.

Forward James Worthy led the Lakers with 34 points. Guard Eric Floyd led Golden State with 28 points and 12 assists.

The victory was the 10th straight for the Lakers at home, where they're 32-5 this season. The triumph was the fifth in six games for Los Angeles, which has a 57-18 overall record, second-best in the league behind Boston's 61-13 mark.

In Boston, meanwhile, Larry Bird scored 40 points, including three three-point field goals, to lead the Celtics over the Nets.

The Celtics stretched their winning streak to 11 games and tied the consecutive home victories mark set by the Minneapolis Lakers in 1949-50. The record could fall Wednesday night against Detroit.

Boston is 36-1 at home.

Mike Gminski of the Nets was asked after the game whether anyone could beat the Celtics in a seven-game playoff series. He responded: "Yeah, maybe the Russian Army. And only if they didn't give up nuclear weapons."

NBA FOCUS

Testing Time Approaches for the Rookies of '86

Baseball's Crop of Newcomers Is Assessed as One of the Best in Many Years

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With one week to go in spring training a year ago, no one knew that Vince Coleman would be the catalyst who would lead St. Louis to the World Series or that Tom Browning would win 20 games for Cincinnati or that Ted Higuera would win 15 for Milwaukee.

The Chicago White Sox couldn't even be certain that Ozzie Guillen was ready to be the shortstop he would show himself to be. And, of course, the Los Angeles Dodgers had no hint that Mariano Duncan would become their shortstop and solidify their infield, and their teams had no idea of the sterling relief efforts they would receive from Tom Henke (Toronto), Roger McDowell (New York Mets) and Brian Fisher (New York Yankees).

Rookies all, they were, and they performed magnificently. This year, though, the major leagues have a crop of rookies that could make as significant an impact as any that has emerged in many years.

□

"I think it's an unusual crop of quality rookies," said Tom Grieve, general manager of the Texas Rangers, who will have three rookie starting pitchers and a rookie right fielder, among others.

"In our case, we had more openings than usual, and we feel fortunate that we can fill them with good-looking young kids," Grieve said. "I think more and more, teams are showing a willingness to go with young players. A lot of teams saw what Kansas City's young pitchers did, just to name one team that did it. Instead of treading water with veterans, they've decided to go with young kids."

Grieve quickly pointed out that this year's rookies were untested; however, many are not unheralded.

□

Pete Incaviglia, who will start in right field for Texas, and Jose Canseco, Oakland's left fielder, are two of those. Four rookies will start at first base — Wally Joyner for California, Will Clark for San Francisco, Andres Galarraga for Montreal and Billy Joe Robidoux for Milwaukee.

At second base will be Leon Roberts for San Diego, Steve Lombardozzi for Minnesota and perhaps Danny Tartabull for Seattle, later in the season if not at the start.

The supply of rookie pitchers is bountiful. The starters are Jose Guzman, Bobby Witt and Ed Correa for Texas; Juan Nieves and Bill Wegman for Milwaukee; Bob Tewksbury for the Yankees; Jim Deshaies, a former Yankee, for Houston; Floyd Youmans, Dwight Gooden's buddy, for Montreal, and Bob Kipper for Pittsburgh.

Most prominent of the relievers are Todd Worrell of St. Louis and Lance McCullers of San Diego.

Incaviglia, the collegiate player of the year and breaker of national collegiate records, makes the leap directly from the campus to the majors, a distance rarely traveled.

Clark and Witt, a pair of recent collegians and Olympians, are not far behind, Clark jumping from half a season in Class A of the minors and Witt from half a season in Class AA. Others, such as Galarraga and Tewksbury, have landed in the majors after extended stays in the minors.

Galarraga has made it despite a spring in which he has managed only three hits, two in the infield and one of those tainted, in 38 times at bat (.057). Robidoux hasn't hit for average — .255 — but he has driven in 12 runs.

Joyner, on the other hand, is hitting .424 with a remarkable 28 hits and only two strikeouts in 66 times at bat. Incaviglia is hitting .388 with 6 home runs and 17 runs batted in. Clark is at .320 with 5 homers and 15 runs batted in. Canseco, who like Incaviglia hits monstrous home runs, has a .297 average with 3 homers and 11 runs batted in.

Among the pitchers, Witt has allowed no runs and 2 hits in 14 innings, Deshaies 1 run in 12 innings for a 0.75 earned run average. Wegman has a 1.80 era and Tewksbury a 1.23 era.

Sometimes the rookies' contributions go beyond the statistics.

"They add something to a team, a freshness," said the Rangers' Grieve. "Younger players have a great effect on older players. In our camp, that effect has been just as significant as the stabilizing influence the veterans have had on the young players."

□

Then there are rookie managers. Some work in Houston and Pittsburgh and Toronto and adjust to their jobs smoothly.

Gene Michael, a rookie manager with the Yankees in 1981, did not have a smooth entry into the managerial world. Working in the intense conditions created by the George Steinbrenner system, Michael not only failed in his initial effort but also became a changed man without even realizing it.

Lou Piniella, unfortunately, already shows signs of a similar personality transformation.

Only five weeks in the job, without a regular-season game played, Piniella is noticeably not the candid, forthright, relaxed clubhouse person he was as a player. His replies to reporters' questions, once direct and unequivocal, are increasingly slower in their formulation and at times nonexistent.

Yankee managerial and front-office personnel simply don't respond and speak like their counterparts in other organizations.

Piniella was at his most sensitive stage in fielding questions about the departure of Phil Niekro after that veteran pitcher was released Friday.

"Oh boy," he said while pondering one question. Then silence. Then, "I uh..." And nothing more as he gobbled his tuna salad sandwich, seemingly as much for protection as out of hunger.

He greeted another question by shaking his head, as if wondering how on earth he could answer that one and not incur anyone's wrath. He lit a cigarette while gaining time to answer another query.

Finally, after the last question had been posed, he shook his head some more and said, returning to the candor for which reporters always greatly respected him, "It's been a tough day for me. Oh boy, I'll tell you."

For Some Parisians, April Means Le Spring Training

United Press International

NEW ROCHELLE, New York — France already has absorbed the American concepts of *le hotdog* and *le weekend*. Now a group of French students hopes *le baseball* will become just as popular there.

Sixteen players representing the Institut Supérieur de Gestion, a business school in Paris, are on a five-game tour of the New York area, taking on local college teams.

Most of the players are 20 or 21 years old and have played less than two years, so the Frenchmen have a long way to go before they reach the U.S. level of play, a fact they acknowledge.

The games around New York have hardly been competitive. Witness the second contest of the tour, a seven-inning scrimmage last week against Iona College.

The Gaels of Iona scored 10 runs in the first inning before letting up, running the bases less aggressively and occasionally making only half-hearted attempts at returning to base on pickoff plays. No score was kept after the first inning.

"We could have scored 100 runs against them today, but that's not the point," said the Iona coach, Phil Trombino. "This was more of a demonstration for them, so they could see what American collegiate baseball is like."

Florent Michel, 21, the French team's player-coach, observed, "In France, baseball is not considered a real sport like it is in the States. It's just something unusual, and we would like to see it viewed as a real sport."

There are only about 6,000 players registered with the French national baseball federation, though the number is growing. Most games are played on grass fields, but pitching mounds and infields are rare.

The Institut nine is one of France's 60 Second Division teams. It finished third last year in its 11-team league.

After the scrimmage with Iona, Trombino and his squad took the field to conduct a clinic on the basics of fielding.

"We enjoyed it, and we learned a lot," Michel said. "That type of help is what we had hoped to get from this trip."

The Iona catcher, Michael Murphy, added: "They seemed like they really wanted to learn, and they were very attentive. One guy even took notes."

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

MILWAUKEE—Announced the retirement of Pete Vuckovich, pitcher. Traded Moose Haas, pitcher, to Oakland for Steve Kiefer, infielder, Mike Fulmer and Pete Kendrick, pitchers, and cash.

National League

NEW YORK—Placed Mookie Wilson, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list.

TENNIS

The Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced that Jimmy Connors paid a $20,000 fine and began a 10-week suspension.

Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 0, Watford 2
Queen's Park Rangers 4, Chelsea 0
West Ham 2, Tottenham 1

ART BUCHWALD

A True Reagan Believer

WASHINGTON — The rumor in Washington is that President Reagan has decided that when he goes, he's going to take all of us with him. The decision was made after Mr. Reagan saw "Rambo" for the 26th time. The information came from one of my many White House sources.

"The president is tired of being Mr. Nice Guy," he told me. "He has decided to show some muscle, so people will sit down reasonably together and cry 'Uncle.'"

Buchwald

"I'm all for that," I said. "What can I do to help him?"

"You can believe him," my White House source said.

"Believe him about what?"

"About everything. Do you believe the Sandinists can walk to Harlingen, Texas, in two days?"

"I'll believe less if you want me to."

"Exactly two days — no more, no less."

"I believe it." I said.

□

"Do you believe the Nicaraguans invaded Honduras with 1,500 soldiers as their first step to a takeover of Mexico?"

"If I didn't believe that, there would be nothing to believe."

"Then do you believe the only thing that will drive them back to Managua is $100 million?"

"You mean you want to give the Sandinists $100 million to get out of Honduras?"

"No, we want to give the 'contras' $100 million to boot the Sandinists out and overthrow their government at the same time."

"That's easy to believe."

"O.K., you've passed the first part of the test. Now let's see how you do on the budget. Do you believe the Defense Department needs every nickel it can get?"

"If Mr. Reagan says it, I believe it."

"Plus a lot more money for Star Wars, Stealth bombers and other sophisticated weapons too secret to even discuss?"

"I have never doubted our needing them."

□

"Then you have to believe the president needs a supplemental donation for naval actions such as the one we just saw in Libya."

"I have no problem supporting the president on everything he did in Libya."

"Then you're not against the underground atomic tests in Nevada, which the president has to have if he's going to get anywhere with Gorbachev."

"Can I make a blanket deal with you and say I support the president on the whole kit and caboodle?"

"We have to do these one at a time, otherwise the press will say the president doesn't have the support of the American people."

"I believe that too."

"How do you feel about the president's arms negotiations?"

"How should I feel about them?"

"Mr. Reagan is doing everything in his power to bring about an agreement."

"I believe it."

□

"Do you believe that in a nuclear war that neither side can hope to win, we could still come out on top?"

"I haven't believed that up to now."

"Think about it. Doesn't it make sense?"

"If it makes sense to the president, it makes sense to me."

The White House man seemed very pleased with our session. "How do you feel about prayer in school?"

"I don't believe in it."

"I thought you supported the president."

"I do on killing Sandinists. Do I have to support him on prayer in schools?"

"In our administration you can't have one without the other."

U. S. 'Day in the Life' Book

The Associated Press

DENVER — On May 2, 200 photographers will shoot "A Day in the Life of America," a project of Rick Smolan, who has done similar books on Australia, Canada, Japan and Hawaii. Two-thirds of the photographers are foreign. "The purpose is to get a fresh look through fresh eyes at America," said Spencer Reiss, managing editor of the $5-million, Denver-based project.

Giulietta Masina as 'Ginger': Ever the Waif at 65

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — There are certain roles that mark a performer forever. Sean Connery will inexorably be James Bond, and who can think of Vivien Leigh apart from Scarlett O'Hara? Giulietta Masina shares this fate. For the 32 years since she overwhelmed the film world with her portrayal of Gelsomina in "La Strada," she has been the warmhearted innocent, the foolish little waif, the 33-year-old who looked like the 14-year-old circus performer.

Masina as Gelsomina in 1954, Ginger in 1986.

Some of her subsequent films with her husband, the director Federico Fellini, won acclaim, notably her portrayal of a prostitute in "Nights of Cabiria." But even as a prostitute she was an innocent, kindhearted, far more sinned against than sinning, trusting everyone and maintaining hope when everything seemed lost.

In an odd sort of way, Masina's return in Fellini's "Ginger and Fred" follows the same scenario. Co-starring with Marcello Mastroianni for the first time (although each of them has made four films with Fellini), Masina plays a wistful character who revisits Rome to be reunited for television with her former partner in a dance act once known as Ginger and Fred. Television, as depicted by Fellini, is at least as corrupting as the circus or prostitution. Just as Masina's roles in earlier Fellini films called upon her to be sold into the circus and forced into prostitution, she now finds herself conned into coming back, against her better judgment, by her former partner.

The traumas of the circus and the humiliations of prostitution are nothing compared to the grotesqueries of the world of popular television as conceived by Fellini. Yet at the end of "Ginger and Fred," as always, Masina is smiling, jauntily mugging her way through life — just the way she seems to do offscreen.

The torrent of words comes through a persistent cloud of cigarette smoke as she speaks of her past and present in her elegant Via Margutta apartment. But when the words stop and an aperture opens in the smoke, there is the famous smile.

Now 65, she said she did not mind that when people thought of Giulietta Masina, they imagined her still as the waif of "La Strada." When she speaks of the film, it is clear that, for her, to be remembered for one great film is satisfaction enough for a lifetime.

"If an actress has the luck to do an important film with an important director, and in an important role," she said, "it's natural that it remains."

"La Strada" seems to follow her everywhere. "Four years ago I was coming back from San Francisco," she recalled. "On the way back I stopped in New York. That night I stayed at the hotel because I was tired. And in my room, I switched on the TV and started changing channels, and after few channels what do I see: 'La Strada.'" She added, with a touch of delight and pride — and a criticism that could come straight out of "Ginger and Fred." — that it was "full of advertisements."

It is no accident that Masina has maintained a certain consistency in the roles she has played. After "La Strada," a 1954 release and an Oscar-winner in 1956 as the best foreign film, it was difficult, even frightening, to contemplate other roles.

"Success also means being careful not to make mistakes because you develop a certain kind of fear," she said. "You are scared to accept roles which are different. You are scared that you will cancel the success you had. You are scared to disappoint the critics and the public. And so sometimes I refused roles which I am now convinced I could do very well, but they were very different characters.

"The public had seen me like Gelsomina, like a clown, and then in 'Cabiria.' To see me in a realistic role, as a wife with her husband and her lover, I don't know how the public would have reacted, accepted that."

She chuckled, explaining why it was not hard to turn down other roles: "They don't pay me like Al Pacino or De Niro." The result is that she has had major roles in only nine major films during the last three decades, though she is well known in Italy for her career on television. She fills the rest of her life with work for UNICEF, a decade's worth of a "Dear Abby"-like newspaper column, and trying to tend to Fellini, her husband for 42 years of complex but enduring relationship.

"First of all I run my house," she said. "Federico is not too demanding, but let's say I spoil him a bit like a good Italian woman."

Still, as she tells it, the idea of "Ginger and Fred" came up as part of a project designed to change the image of women in Italian film.

Masina was thinking of doing television productions — despite the theme of "Ginger and Fred," she is fond of television — of six short films on six modern women directed by six directors: "a housewife, a lawyer, a nurse, a crazy one, and so on." The idea the series was designed to counter, she said, was that Italian women seem to be associated with just one thing.

"The woman in movies was always the girl that falls in love, makes love and so forth. I think there are different women in society who work, live in their society, who are teachers, lawyers, doctors, nurses, ministers, members of parliament, and who deal with other things and not only with 'that' thing.

"There's nothing wrong with 'that,'" she added, laughing, "but there are other things in life."

One of the characters for the series was "Ginger," she said, and Alberto Grimaldi, the producer, insisted that Fellini make a separate film about her.

Fellini has much the same image of his wife as does the rest of the world: In his view, she was an inevitable Ginger. "The idea, the little script of the film, was born in her, on that emotional mixture of stubbornness, optimism, faith, childlike enthusiasm, with good sense and the concreteness of daily life," he said.

Fellini said his wife sometime resisted his view of her talents, which he summarized as "a mingling of youngish and clownish." But in suggesting that she is a clown, he means no insult. "The clown is the aristocracy of acting," he said. "To be a clown means to have the possibility of making people cry and laugh."

As a director, "Federico is a man who talks very little," Masina said. "When I do well, the way he wants it, he knows immediately and lets me do it. But when he thinks I see things differently from him, then it's more difficult. He wants the maximum from me."

Fellini's description of working with Masina backs up her account. "At a certain point, Giulietta, as usually happens when she makes a film with me, starts resisting," Fellini says.

The success of Masina's performance in "Ginger and Fred" lies partly in the fact that she seems constantly out of place, a smiling and loving woman in the zoo of Fellini's world of television. One aspect of the film is the absurdities Fellini stuffs in — ridiculous advertisements, costumes straight out of a bad version of "Star Trek," warped personalities who live only for public display, an emcee in a sequin-studded jacket who wears a smile that vanishes the instant the red light of the television camera is extinguished. Add to this Mastroianni, who wears the mask of a man near death and stumbles through his dance routine with the delicacy of a gorilla.

In such a world, the most throughly absurd character is the ever sane, ever optimistic Ginger.

"In normality, there is the greatest abnormality," Masina said. "In fact, Ginger, among all these crazy people, seems more abnormal than the others — all that curiosity, a character who keeps all her energy, while Marcello's character is tired, older inside."

In a line that seems applicable to her own story, Masina said: "Ginger appears as if she's always been the same, as if she were 20, with such enthusiasm, innocence. She is nervous, as if it were her debut, always tidy with her little hat."

One of the hardest parts of the role, she said, was that Fellini insisted that she, too, make mistakes in her dancing. "I've loved dancing since I was a child, and that's why I had so much fun. I wanted to dance better, but Federico did not want me to, because with Marcello he wanted us to breathe heavily. He wanted us to make mistakes."

Given Masina's admiration for television, it is not suprising that she contradicts the European critics who see in "Ginger and Fred" a mordant attack on the medium. "It's ironic," she said. "This film is not nasty. You have to see the errors of your society, but with a smile, without wickedness."

In the end, the conversation kept turning to "La Strada," and there seemed to be an almost fearful humility in Masina.

The initial Italian critical response to "La Strada" was less than *she and Fellini had hoped* for (although it was later overwhelmed by favorable reaction), and Masina was frightened. "Can you imagine my crisis? Because I thought I had ruined Federico. He had cast me as the main actress for this film, in a time when the *maggiorate* were in fashion." She used the Italian word for voluptuous beauty and physical characteristics associated with Sophia Loren or Dolly Parton. "Well, I was small, thin. The producers knew I was good from the theater but thought that 'La Strada' was a dramatic film, jealousy and so on, and so they weren't sure of little, fragile me."

"Little, fragile me" won out. Yet Masina still cannot quite believe it was her doing. "I didn't decide anything. It was destiny which decided for me."

PEOPLE

'Comic Relief' Raises $2 Million for Homeless

American comedians joked for a serious cause in the Comic Relief benefit, asking television viewers across the United States to give money to help the homeless in 18 U.S. cities. **Billy Crystal, Whoopi Goldberg** and **Robin Williams** hosted from Los Angeles. Williams parodied **President Ronald Reagan** in one skit: "I understand the plight of the homeless. I have some friends who are losing their mansions." Among the 40 entertainers on the show were **Steve Allen, Sid Caesar, Jerry Lewis, Madeline Kahn, John Candy, Bette Midler, Pee Wee Herman, Minnie Pearl, Gilda Radner** and **Henny Youngman**. By mid-afternoon Sunday, callers had pledged about $2 million, said **Dennis Albaugh**, vice president of Comic Relief. Ticket sales brought in $344,000, he said.

□

Princess Anne knew she was the target of a kidnap plot by drug traffickers during a four-day visit to Brazil last week, but insisted upon attending all scheduled public events, British officials say. The plot recalled a 1974 kidnap attempt in which the princess' bodyguard and two other persons were injured. Federal police in Brazil were quoted in the Jornal do Brasil of Rio de Janeiro as saying that drug dealers wanted to hold the 35-year-old daughter of **Queen Elizabeth II** in exchange for their jailed leader, **José Carlos dos Reis Encina**. Buckingham Palace and the British Foreign Office confirmed the report. **John Ure**, *the British ambassador* to Brazil, said the princess "seemed to have every confidence in the way the Brazilian police were handling things, and that confidence was clearly justified."

□

BBC television said Monday that it would go ahead with an April 1 parody about a meeting between **Adolf Hitler** and **King Edward VIII** in 1936, despite complaints that the spoof was in bad taste. "The program is a satirical piece," a BBC spokeswoman said. "It's intended as an April Fool's Day spoof." The BBC did delete a reference to "horrid Jews" from what is described as the "previously unpublished" diary of the Nazi sympathizer **Unity Mitford**. The parody claims to offer film showing Hitler on a secret visit to the king, and "evidence" linking Hitler to Edward's abdication.

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